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## Army Buys Plane Motors; Turkey to Sign Treaty; Snowfall in New England

**The World's Day—At a Glance**
**Jan. 24, 1940**

### Army Buys $3,005,600 Worth of Plane Motors

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department announced today the award of contracts for $3,005,600 worth of airplane engines to the Pratt & Whitney Division of the United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Conn. The number of engines was not disclosed.

### Turkey to Sign Trade Pact With Germany

ANKARA, Turkey (AP)—The Ministry of Commerce announced today that Turkey would sign a new trade agreement with Germany. The agreement is based on an exchange of German chemicals and other manufactures for Turkish cotton, wool, and fruit. Germany assumes full risks of transportation, including possible confiscation by the Allied blockade. Turkey has pacts of mutual assistance and economic agreements with Britain and France.

### Snow Falls in Boston; Cold Wave Due

It was 20 degrees above zero in Boston today as snow began falling. New England was in the fringe of the coastal storm that has brought five days of snow to New York and has left two to 18 inches of white blanket from Eastern Maryland northward. The Middle West reported a cold wave moving East. Temperatures ranging to 25 degrees below zero were reported in the Dakotas.

### Buchalter Aide Pleads Guilty in Flour Racket

NEW YORK (AP)—William (Wolfie) Goldis, one of Louis (Lepke) Buchalter's four co-defendants, pleaded guilty today to a 23-count indictment charging extortion and attempted extortion in the flour trucking racket. Lepke, Max Silverman, Harold Silverman, his son, and Samuel Schorr will go on trial Jan. 26.

### Exmouth Sinking Brings Navy Ship Toll to 23

LONDON—Torpedoing or mining of the British destroyer Exmouth in the North Sea raised the toll of vessels in the Royal Navy to 23. The Admiralty report indicated that all hands may have been lost.

### Lewis Forecasts Third Term Defeat

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—John L. Lewis declared today that should the Democratic National Convention "be coerced or dragooned" into renominating President Roosevelt, "his candidacy would result in ignominious defeat." The statement was made before the United Mine Workers of America convention. The U. M. W. President accused the Democratic Party of "failing to keep faith with labor."

### Mexicans Boo Talk on 'Finnish Aggression'

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Herman Laborde, President of the Communist Party of Mexico, cut short his plans for a speaking trip and returned to Mexico City today, after an audience at Chiapas had received with disapproving shouts his reference to "Finnish aggression in Russia."

### General Motors Faces Increased Wage Demands

DETROIT (AP)—A guaranteed annual wage, a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay, and vacations with pay will be demanded of General Motors Corporation if the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers' Union wins exclusive bargaining rights, Union officials announced today. The National Labor Relations Board may order employee elections in 67 General Motors plants after hearings which will open here Jan. 30.

### Scottish Regiments Lose Their Kilts

LONDON (AP)—Scottish soldiers, to protect their legs against polson gas, are going to lose their famous kilts. War Secretary Oliver Stanley announced in the House of Commons today that Scottish regiments will wear uniforms covering their legs. Only drummers and pipers will be given new kilts.

### G. O. P. Leader Linked to Dog Track Probe

The name of Martin Hays of Brighton, former Republican Floor Leader in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was brought into the current Federal grand jury's investigation of possible income tax law violations by promoters and stockholders in the Wonderland Dog Track at Revere, Mass., today when Mr. Hays disclosed he had been granted permission to appear before the jury. [Details: Page 13.]

### N. Y. Senator Proposes Consumer Department

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Organization of a State Department of the Consumer to halt increases in prices for milk, bread, and coal which he said "threatened" the public was proposed today by Senator Phelps Phelps, New York City. Proposals for a Consumer Department were rejected in the 1938 Constitutional Convention and the 1939 Legislature.

## Boston Police Study Already Under Way, Fin. Com. Reveals

Investigation of the adequacy of the Boston police force, requested of the Boston Finance Commission yesterday by the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, brought the response today from members of the Commission that that organization has been engaged on precisely that job since last summer.

Details of the Finance Commission investigation were not disclosed, nor would members describe the survey beyond stating that the study had been begun and is being continued to discover whether the force is in need of additional men, as 200 had been requested at the time the study was initiated.

The report, Robert E. Cunniff, Secretary of the Finance Commission, said, will be made public after Feb. 15. It has been sidetracked, he said, in order to have the Commission's annual report ready for publication Feb. 1.

It was learned that Mr. Cunniff and David Lasker, chairman of the Finance Commission at the time, went to Washington last summer and conferred with officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on police systems. Figures were gathered for cities all over the country, Mr. Cunniff said, and Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty made Boston data available.

What course the Finance Commission will recommend was not disclosed but one member said that the study had been begun in the hope that no additional police would be needed.

All records have been thrown open to the Chamber Committee, according to Commissioner Timilty, who said, "We will do all we can to assist in any investigation."

Of all arrests made by the Boston Police Department, 28.8 per cent are of persons who live in the suburbs outside the city limits, he said.

Boston should be figured on a basis of 2,000,000 population, he added.

"The force is actually 300 men short of the top quota of 1929 when the police did not have 70 radio prowl cars to operate, no ballistics unit, and no bureau of operations handling communications and radio," Mr. Timilty said.

**The World At Your Fireside**
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## Fund Crosses Million Dollars In Opening Day

**Some groups already over top in Boston's Community Chest drive for $4,625,000.**

With $1,138,775 pledged at the end of the first day, the Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund Campaign is running slightly ahead of last year it was announced at a "Dutch treat" luncheon of fund workers at the City Club today.

The largest single contribution to date was an anonymous gift of $36,712 received yesterday. There were in addition three gifts of $10,000 each two of which were anonymous, it was disclosed.

General Chairman Francis C. Gray presided and introduced the principal speaker, Stuart C. Rand, leader of the 1939 campaign. Public officials, business leaders, and Fund workers sat at the head table.

Models of the Lincoln log cabin, constructed by youngsters at the Boys' Clubs of Boston, and miniature figures of Abraham Lincoln, made by the Co-operative Workrooms and the Christopher Shop, were presented to Campaign divisions showing the best records to date.

**Youth Aid Drive**

Clarence Richmond, Community Chairman of Chelsea, reported that three Chelsea youths had donated $5 toward the 1940 goal of $4,625,000.

"We raised it by showing home movies to boys and girls in our neighborhood," Jack Edwards, spokesman for the trio, told Mr. Richmond. The other boys are Sam Miller and Charles Hanko.

The Dewey & Almy Chemical Company of Cambridge has doubled its corporate contribution to the 1940 fund as compared to last year and employee subscriptions total 80 per cent more already with more gifts to come, it was announced by Henry M. Spelman, Jr., Chairman of the Chemicals Group in Industry and Finance.

Teachers and employees in five Boston public schools went over the top with 100 per cent subscriptions on the first day of the campaign. The schools were Hyde Park High; Oliver Hazard Perry, Roxbury; William E. Endicott, South Boston; William Lloyd Garrison, Roxbury; and Blackington, South Boston.

**Open House Held**

Open house was held Jan. 23 at the Judge Baker Guidance Center, 38½ Beacon Street, a Community Fund agency. Visitors witnessed "Six Dramatic Episodes" depicting the work of the center which last year aided 1,000 youngsters.

William E. Hurley, State Treas-

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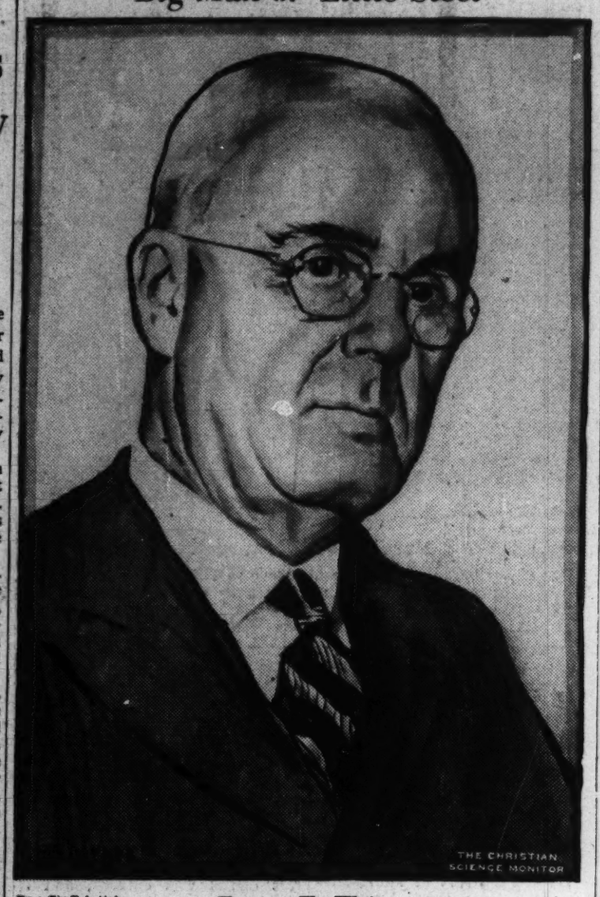
*Big Man of 'Little Steel'*



By a Staff Artist

**Ernest T. Weir**
**President of National Steel Corporation and also head of American Iron & Steel Institute**

## Steel Industry Has Defender Who Cherishes Public Opinion

*First of a series of interviews with industrial leaders by The Christian Science Monitor's New York financial correspondent, bringing into focus the contributions which business has made, is making, and is prepared to make to the national well being.*

**By Harold Fleming**
*Financial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The steel industry is periodically under political pressure, and particularly so today. Its price structure has been criticized for excessive "rigidity." Its method of price posting, the "basing point system," has been criticized as a "danger to democracy." Its labor policies have been not only attacked in public speeches but directly in a series of strikes, and its employee representation systems are being upset by the National Labor Relations Board right and left.

One of the outstanding steel men in resisting these attacks has been Ernest T. Weir. He has "stood up and said his piece" time and again in reply to what he considered unjustified attacks on the industry. Partly as a result, he is this year President of the American Iron & Steel Institute, the official trade organization of the industry. He is also president of one of the most aggressive and successful of the "little steel" companies, National Steel Corporation.

This company stands almost alone among the steel companies represented on the New York Stock Exchange for having kept out of the red ink throughout the entire recent depression. Even in 1932 it reported earnings, while "Big Steel" was showing a net loss of $65,986,000. The company operates in steel through two subsidiaries, Wierton Steel Company, in Weirton, West Virginia, and the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, which was among the first companies to

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## This Changing World

### On Board Ship in 'Detention'—How Passengers Amuse Themselves—Protests of All Sorts—Even From 'Mr. Incarceration'

*By H. B. Elliston*

Stockholm (Delayed)

The other day I commented on some Scandinavian characteristics. Among them was the variety in the sense of humor or lack of it. I have an example in my own experience. It came about during the week that the British blockaders kept the Drottningholm under detention in the Orkneys. The shipping line itself was protesting vigorously against the holdup. And it occurred to a Swedish professor aboard that the Swedish passengers ought to register a protest, too. This is the story of what happened to it.

The protest as passed around was couched in very professorial English. I was asked to improve the English—without prejudice, as the lawyers say. A word I fastened on was "holdup." The word didn't remind me either of a classroom or a chancery, and so I ventured, more or less facetiously, to suggest that "incarceration" might be used. (For my suggestion I was subsequently called "Mr. Incarceration," incidentally.) One night at dinner the protest was read to the assembled passengers. The Swedes were so serious about it that, being uncertain what I would do with it, they refused to let me see the final product.

However, I have a pretty good memory, and the protest, addressed to the Swedish Legation in London, ran something like this:

"Swedish passengers on board the T. S. Drottningholm respectfully invoke your aid in obtaining the release of the Drottningholm from Kirkwall Harbor. They beg to remind you that in their present detention they are subject to peril as to their persons and to the greatest inconvenience as to their professional and personal interests in Sweden."

The protest was read amid cheers from the diners, and, as far as I know, the pilot-boat took it ashore, and intrusted it to the Orkney telegraph office. (Probably, however, it shared the fate of the other telegrams, and was consigned to the censor's w. p. b.)

* * *

Immediately the professor had sat down a Norwegian canvassed his fellow nationals, and then got up, and asked the captain to transmit this telegram to the Swedish Legation:

"Norwegian passengers on board the Swedish liner Drottningholm beg to express to Your Excellency our sincere appreciation of the grand time we are having on this Swedish ship. Please express this to the Swedish Government, saying that we are as happy as possible and feel safe and confident under Commander Ericson's care."

The other nationals were not so ready with their views in the matter, but promised another protest meeting for the next evening.

The next evening a representative Dane and a representative Finn jumped up, and in turn read off the following:

"Danish passengers on board the Drottningholm beg Your Excellency respectfully to submit to the British Government their sincere appreciation of H. M. Government's efforts to break the monotony of the rolling voyage from New York to Gothenburg. We would be very grateful to Your Excellency, however, if you would point out to H. M. Government that we are confident that the British Empire has some more exciting places than Kirkwall, and we would therefore like to suggest that H. M. Government in the future co-operate with the British Tourist Association in picking out another port of detention. At the same time it is our sincere pleasure to be able to inform Your Excellency that the Danes' traditional rights to have a good time under all circumstances are properly respected and recognized by the Swedish American Line."

From the Finnish passengers came a similar "protest."

There was nothing left for any other national to add amid the roar of laughter which greeted these "protests," though I felt that the Swedes thought their own seriousness had been somewhat subjected to ridicule.

* * *

There were only two Americans aboard. And, bearing in thought the President's admonitions, we held our peace, though we couldn't hold our sides. But it was American night the next evening. Our movies had run out; dancing had become too routine; and so the purser asked me to give what he called a "lecture." I suggested a causerie in which all nationalities should join. Indeed, I made this a condition sine qua non of my own oration, not being addicted to public speaking, especially of the impromptu variety. The purser agreed. Judge of my surprise when I found myself on the program without either a Norwegian or a Finnish participant.

This was a good opportunity for an American protest. And so I began, very gravely:

"Protests are in the air, and before I begin my talk, I should like to enter a vigorous, emphatic, vehement, and indignant protest; and I am sure my fellow American will join in it. And I am thinking at the same time of preferring a charge against the responsible officer of this line. My protest is against the Norwegians and the Finns for their unwillingness to participate in this causerie. And I charge the purser with false pretenses in assuring me beforehand that they would join in."

The passengers were so impressed with my grave demeanor that they almost forgot to laugh, and I hurried on to my talk, which was on a very serious subject.

## Dewey Assails 'Defeatism' Of The New Deal

**Republican aspirant opens pre-campaign drive in Maine—Comes out for two-ocean Navy.**

By Edgar M. Mills
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Thomas E. Dewey's Presidential campaign path led into staunch Republican territory today as he invaded Portland, Maine, on the third day of his three-day New England swing, following a 24-hour Boston visit which reached a climax when he administered a sharply-worded attack on New Deal spending before an enthusiastic audience of 8,000 at Mechanics Building.

On his arrival in Portland, Mr. Dewey disclosed in an interview that he favors a two-ocean Navy as a defense measure—a gigantic battle fleet that has been advocated for years without success by high-ranking American admirals, a Navy virtually twice the size of the present one, capable of defending both coasts simultaneously.

**Greeted by Party Leaders**

Warmly greeted in piercing cold weather by Republican leaders, Mr. Dewey discussed national affairs before going to a luncheon and private conferences with party leaders, the Associated Press reported. National Committeeman William S. Linnell was among those who met him at the station.

"I believe in an adequate Navy for both coasts," the New York prosecutor said in reply to questions about defense. Asked if he meant a two-ocean Navy, he replied, "Yes."

On current defense appropriations, Mr. Dewey declared, "It is the duty of the Government to know conditions and plan Army and Navy appropriations accordingly."

As Mr. Dewey entered Maine, one of the two States which remained Republican in the 1936 landslide, he left in Massachusetts the solid impression that various Presidential polls showing Mr. Dewey as the leading Republican candidate at present are correct.

Of the three candidates Boston has viewed thus far: Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, Democratic possibility, and Mr. Dewey, the latter brought out the largest gatherings and drew the most favorable comments. His only drawbacks, as viewed by local politicians, are his youth and lack of nation-wide experience.

**Youth May Be Asset**

Yet the most enthusiastic Deweyites insist his youth may be employed as a real asset with the growing number of youthful voters eligible to go to the polls next November.

Despite the obvious enthusiasm in some quarters, political observers reiterated their previous statement that Massachusetts will send an uninstructed delegation to the Republican convention, regardless of the plea by Alvan T. Fuller, former Republican Governor, for an instructed delegation.

Nor were even the most favorably impressed politicians certain Mr. Dewey would obtain the convention nomination despite his present lead in national polls. Mr. Fuller, in a statement, pointed out that "anyone who has analyzed the makeup of a Republican convention must realize that on every State delegation there is at least one or two Senators. That sort of coalition (senatorial) brought

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## U. S. Pressure on Japan Defends Rights in China

By Randall Gould
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24—While former Chinese Premier Wang Ching-wei has been, since yesterday, engaged in a crucial conference with the Japanese authorities at Tsingtao relative to the proposal for a Japanese-approved central Chinese Government, the whole of China is still seething with excitement over the premature disclosures regarding the terms of the agreement.

[The question of how the disclosures are affecting foreign powers is also giving the Chinese much concern and there was considerable relief at Premier Chamberlain's announcement in the House of Commons today that Britain continued to recognize only the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.]

Mr. Wang's efforts to win popular support in China for his proposed regime on the ground that he would vigorously uphold Chinese sovereignty have certainly been tremendously damaged by the disclosures of two of his former henchmen in the Hong Kong paper Ta Kung Pao Jan. 21.

The Hong Kong disclosures, which have not been materially affected by the subsequent publication by sources "close to Mr. Wang" of the terms of a previously

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

By J. Roscoe Drummond
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—The United States, it can be reliably reported, is preparing to exert sustained and increasing economic pressure upon Japan as a final means of regaining American civil and commercial rights in China.

For the first time since Tokyo began its systematic invasion of the Asiatic mainland in 1931, first in Manchuria and later in North and South China, the United States has put itself in a position where it can take swift and perhaps decisive measures to bring home to the Japanese the consequences of its violations of the Nine-Power Treaty and forceful suppression of American commercial interests.

This is the meaning of the refusal of the State Department to negotiate even a temporary agreement with Tokyo to replace the United States-Japanese commercial treaty which President Roosevelt denounced six months ago and which expires Jan. 26.

The purpose of this refusal is to give the American Government complete freedom of action to make

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

**Trade of United States and Japan enters uncertain stage: Page 7.**

## Loan for Finns Aided by Action Of Senate Group

**Britain affirms pledges to Belgium if Reich resorts to use of armed force.**

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain enumerated in the House of Commons today treaties and declarations from 1925 to August, 1939, in which Britain undertook "to go to the immediate assistance of Belgium in event of unprovoked aggression by Germany."

Mr. Chamberlain added that the question of how the guarantees could be implemented if the need arose was receiving the full attention of the Government, which he said must retain the right to decide what constituted aggression or threatened attack.

"Under the Locarno Treaty," said Mr. Chamberlain, "our Government undertook to come to the immediate assistance of Belgium in the event of unprovoked active aggression by Germany.

"This undertaking has been reaffirmed in the agreement drawn up in London in March, 1936, in the Anglo-French declaration of 1937, and in the statement made by the Government to the King of the Belgians by our Ambassador in Brussels on Aug. 27 last."

Many phases of Britain's foreign relations were touched upon in today's session of Parliament.

The Prime Minister, asked if Britain would break off relations with Russia, replied that such a move "would require most careful consideration in all its aspects."

Maj. Gen. Alfred William Fortescu Knox asked whether, in view of Russia's invasion of Finland, Britain would break off relations with Moscow.

Such a decision, Mr. Chamberlain said, "is not one to be dealt with satisfactorily in questions and answers."

The Prime Minister did not answer General Knox's further question:

"Would not the course suggested (a break with Russia) be logically and morally right, and is it not likely that it would be politically sound and would give courage to wavering neutrals?"

Mr. Chamberlain assured the House that Britain recognized and had diplomatic relations only with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Government of China. This statement was in reply to questions about the formation of the new Japanese-sponsored regime under Wang Ching-wei.

The Prime Minister said that Britain and Italy were exchanging military information as provided in the British-Italian agreement of 1938 and that the exchange of naval and aviation information would be completed before the end of the month.

He added that prior to the outbreak of the war Italy stated that it was unable to accept British proposals regarding the frontiers between Italian East Africa and Sudan, Kenya, and British Somaliland.

These and related questions are under diplomatic consideration, he said.

**Approval is given to $100,000,000 rise in capital of Export-Import Bank.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—The Senate Banking Committee today approved a $100,000,000 increase in the revolving fund of the Export-Import Bank with the understanding that this authorization will permit a substantial nonmilitary loan to the hard-pressed Finnish Republic.

A restriction specifically inserted by the Committee would limit the loan to $20,000,000 in addition to the $10,000,000 credit which has already been extended to Helsingfors.

Into the bill also was inserted a specific prohibition against the use of any of these funds for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and implements of war.

The measure now goes to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which would pass on the proposition in its relationship to American neutrality and foreign policy in general.

**Approval Forecast**

The indications are that Congress will approve this restricted aid to Finland. The Bill itself makes no mention of the Finnish republic or any other country, although it is known that this enlargement of the bank's reserves is being authorized for no other purpose at this time. This is an indication of the care and caution Congress is taking to avoid either any real infraction or any appearance of an infraction of its neutrality legislation.

The Banking Committee's favorable vote came after R. Walton Moore, State Department Counsellor, testified at an executive session of the Committee this morning to the effect that the loan to Finland would not be in violation of international law.

**Republican Backs Loan**

Significant support for an outright Finnish loan without any restrictions as to its use came today from an influential Republican source.

William R. Castle, former Undersecretary of State, and one of the leading advisers on foreign policy to the Rpublican National Committee, urged Congressional action in behalf of immediate and substantial aid.

Mr. Castle said that his opinion was well illustrated by a recent cartoon in the Washington Star. The cartoon pictured the Finns hurling biscuits at the onrushing Soviet troops because the United States will supply only nonmilitary material.

"The embargo on the sale of arms and ammunition has been lifted at the earnest request of the President," Mr. Castle wrote in explaining his views to the United States News. "Both England a nd Germany may buy what they wish in our markets. It is true that under the Johnson Act they cannot borrow money from us, but that has nothing to do with the legality of their purchases.

"I should not want to see the Army and Navy departments sending their own stocks of arms and ammunition to Helsinki. But if we are going to loan money to Finland, let us loan it without any strings attached so that the Finns may use it in any way that will be most helpful."

**Senator Backs Aid**

Senator Prentiss M. Brown, (D) of Michigan, made this statement in support of financial assistance to the Finnish Republic:

"A little inoffensive nation has been brutally attacked by a foe 50 times its size. That nation happens to be the one nation in Europe to which we loaned money before 1930 that has fulfilled its promise to pay in every respect. These two facts have aroused in our people a desire to aid them in their hours of tribulation. I want to give Finland all the aid we can give and remain within the letter and spirit of our neutrality law."

## *Ocean Weather Posts Advocated*

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chief of the United States Weather Bureau's aerological division advocated anchoring five vessels at chosen spots in the North Atlantic Ocean to provide better weather information for airliner operations between Europe and America.

D. M. Little, speaking at the annual meeting of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, made the proposal in outlining the character of weather forecasting needed for regular service.

Both he and H. C. Willett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said war in Europe had handicapped proper forecasting of weather because a knowledge of weather conditions was of strategic importance to nations in arms.

# Modern War Carried Above Arctic Circle

By Edmund Stevens
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WITH THE FINNISH FORCES ON THE SALLA FRONT, Finland, Jan. 24—For the first time in history a modern war, with all the accessories like tanks, flame throwers, machine guns, and airplanes, is being waged above the Arctic Circle. On the Salla front in Finnish Lapland, for eight weeks, small Finnish forces have been holding back an avalanche of Russian troops variously estimated at between two and three divisions.

Despite several smashing Finnish victories which inflicted heavy losses of men and equipment upon the Soviet, the Russians, who in the first days of the war advanced deeper here into Finnish territory than anywhere else, by sheer force of numbers, have retained their important base at Salla well within Finnish territory.

The Murmansk railway here runs close to the Finnish border, thereby facilitating supplies for the Russians who have built large winter roads to Salla.

**Few Natural Barriers**

The comparatively flat and heavily forested terrain in the valleys of the Kemi — Finland's largest river, which leads down from Salla to the Gulf of Bothnia—provides fewer natural barriers to the invaders than the heavily forested rugged territory farther south.

Hence the Salla front is one of the most difficult in the country. As recently as Jan. 16 the Russians were within 20 miles of Kemijaervi, the northern terminus of the Finnish railway. Fearing Finnish attacks on their long exposed flank, they retreated voluntarily 30 miles to Maerkaejaervi village, leaving abandoned colonies of dugouts and primitive shelters of spruce boughs for miles along either side of the road, testifying to their great numbers.

The war in this region, as everywhere else in Finland, with the exception of the fortified line on the Karelian Isthmus, is confined to the immediate vicinity of high roads, since the Russians show reluctance to venture any distance in the forest. Operations along this narrow front, where both sides lack strong fortified positions, are highly mobile and sometimes shift backward and forward dozens of miles in the course of a few days.

**Finns Do Well on Patrol**

There is also considerable activity among the patrols, in which the Finns have the decided advantage.

At the present time the front line is just west of Maerkaejaervi.

Under cover of darkness I visited the Finnish front-line positions. The road had been bombed during the day and for the last few miles our driver turned out his headlights and steered by the pale cold light of the aurora borealis. It was an eerie world of stunted trees against a snowy background where men in snow capes and cars painted white were invisible. Up ahead at intervals Russian artillery flashed blue and red against the ky.

Near the line we left the car and proceeded on foot. Our guide explained that for the moment things were fairly quiet. but Russian guns might be going full blast at any moment, as on the previous night about this time the Finns had repulsed an attack by two companies.

**Cannon Taken From Russians.**

At that point we saw batteries of small field pieces captured from the Russians. One of the soldiers who accompanied us was armed with a Soviet-made machine pistol captured the previous night. The Russians' firing seemed right on top of us as we neared the front line, and twice shells crashed through branches overhead, sending us flat on the ground.

In the silent intervals between shots we could hear noises from the Russian positions close ahead. Several times we saw lights as the Russians presumably struck matches. The Russians had apparently also heard or seen us for their fire in our direction increased. Our officer guide ordered us back. In the comparative safety of a tent behind the line we had a delicious supper of reindeer stew and listened to a Colonel directing the complicated mechanism of war in this section through his field telephone.

## Soviet Swarms

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 24 (AP)—Soviet warplanes swarmed over Central Finland yesterday, killing 19 persons and wounding many at the rail center of Nurmes with a single bomb, while the Red Army was reported to have sustained heavy losses in an attempted land offensive on the Karelian Isthmus and northeast of Lake Ladoga.

The casualties at Nurmes, which is in the interior of Finland, a third of the way up, were caused when a Soviet air bomb scored a direct hit on a crowded air raid shelter. Other persons were wounded in subsequent machine-gunning of the population.

The raid apparently was aimed at the railroad which runs northwestward across the country to the Swedish frontier.

Already 102 of Finland's larger towns and cities have been bombed—some of them as many as 35 times—and hundreds of smaller communities have been targets for raids.

Snow and poor visibility impeded the new Soviet offensive northeast of Lake Ladoga and on the Karelian Isthmus.

Major attention centered on activity across the Gulf of Finland, where the Russians were rushing ground preparations for further air onslaughts against the Finns from the new Soviet bases in Estonia.

New damage inflicted on the Red fleet was reported by Scandinavian correspondents who said the 23,606-ton Russian battleship Marat was damaged in a Finnish air raid Jan. 21 on the Soviet naval base at Kronstadt, near Leningrad.

These dispatches said the 8,500-ton Soviet cruiser Kiroff, presumably laid up in Kronstadt for repairs previously caused by Finnish shells was struck again in the same raid.

# Public Shows New Interest In Bonneville

**EUGENE, Ore., Jan. 24 (AP)—J. W. McArthur, Water Board Superintendent, advised Paul J. Raver, Bonneville Power Administrator, yesterday that Eugene had decided to expand its facilities because it was cheaper than purchasing power from the Government.**

**The Superintendent said his statement replied to Mr. Raver's request from Washington for information "which could be released to the press" to offset reports Eugene's action was influenced by a Bonneville policy of dictating resale rates.**

**Mr. McArthur explained in a telegram to Mr. Raver that the decision to construct a $510,000 plant was made despite withdrawal of resale restrictions in the final Bonneville proposal.**

**Home rule figured strongly in the negotiations, Mr. McArthur added, until Mr. Raver receded from his position that "Uncle Sam should be in the driver's seat."**

**Eugene, at the southern end of a $2,000,000 transmission line through the Willamette Valley from Vancouver, Wash., was an Oregon pioneer in public ownership.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALEM, Ore.—With the huge generators at Bonneville Dam manufacturing electric energy and driving it over high tension wires to many sections of this part of Oregon, a general public interest in public utility districts has suddenly manifested itself. The people in districts throughout the State are being asked to vote on whether they want Bonneville power, municipal power, or private utility power.

Charles E. Stricklin, secretary of the Oregon State Hydroelectric Commission, has announced that, already, nine districts have filed petitions to appear on the ballot at the primary election in May.

The only explanation officials offer for this sudden interest is the fact that Bonneville power is being supplied to several districts around Portland. In each instance where this power has been available the cost of electricity has dropped, in some cases as much as 45 per cent.

Most prominent of all these projects is the one which embraces the city of Portland. The proposal would include an area of 67 square miles containing an estimated population of 340,000 persons. The assessed property valuation within this area, which constitutes the corporate city limits of Portland, amounts to $270,000,000.

Passage of an act making Portland a public utility district would involve three privately owned public utilities now operating, in or about Portland, but all of which have their headquarters within the city. Portland General Electric is the largest of the three and, in addition to serving the majority of Portland's homes and businesses, also sends a network of lines through the territories south of the city.

Northwest Electric Company, a subsidiary of Electric Bond and Share Corporation, a holding company, serves a large block of Portland outlets. The third company, Pacific Power and Light, a subsidiary of Northwestern Electric, operates out of Portland, but serves the territory east of Portland and much of Southern Washington.

The establishment of a district, it is said here, would mean either open competition with these companies or acquisition of their holdings to permit economical operations for the customers in the territories.

# 'Good Doggy'

Wide World

**Heroic Deed Rewarded**

Dog whose barks aroused the matron of a Philadelphia Home for Destitute Children gets a silver medal from the Women's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mrs. Frank G. Lever making the presentation. A home inmate expressed the general sentiment.

# U. S. Loan to Finns Backed By 24 Prominent Educators

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Twenty-four leading educators from many sections of the country said last night the proposed United States loan to Finland "deserves the support of all Americans who have the interests of their country at heart."

In a letter to the New York Times, they declared:

"One must be blind, indeed, to refuse to see that the United States has a vital interest in the maintenance of some semblance of law, public faith, and security in international society."

The writers said that if Russia triumphed over the northern democracies, such a triumph would "in the end, threaten democracy everywhere in the world. . . ."

**High College Officials**

The signers included:

Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase of New York University, Prof. Henry Steele Commager of Columbia University, Prof. Clyde Eagleton of New York University; Harry D. Gideonse, President of Brooklyn College; Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College; Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina; Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia University; Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College; Nelson P. Mead, Acting President of the College of the City of New York; Prof. Allan Nevins of Columbia University, Prof. Nathaniel Pepper of Columbia University, Prof. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University, Prof. Frank Tannenbaum of Columbia University, and Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University.

**Enlightened Self-Interest**

"The proposal to extend financial support to Finland is based, to be sure, on sympathy, but not on sympathy alone. It is based primarily upon reasons of enlightened self-interest, upon a realistic conception of America's position in a world of power politics," the letter said.

"One must be blind, indeed, to refuse to see that the United States has a vital interest in the maintenance of some semblance of law, public faith and security in international society.

"If one by on the nations which seek to observe law and public faith are destroyed by powerful aggressors, it is absurd to suppose that this spread of international anarchy will have no serious effect upon the welfare and security of the American people.

"The independent states of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Austria have been destroyed; Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are already submerged. Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium are threatened.

"There is abundant evidence that Nazi ambition and Communist intrigue have not ignored the possibilities of the American continents.

**Why Exclude Americas?**

"With all this before us, it is folly to assume that the threat of the disintegration of international stability offers no menace to our own republic.

"Certainly in this emergency self-interest would seem to demand that the United States should take some steps to assist the forces of law against those of anarchy, those of order against those of disorder, those of peace against those of war. Yet this proposal—a proposal not of military intervention but of a monetary loan—has aroused opposition in certain quarters.

**Opposition Analyzed**

"What are the grounds of this opposition?

"It is charged that a loan to Finland would constitute a violation of international law.

"The charge is erroneous. There is no principle of international law which challenges the right of one nation to extend loans to another nation with which it is at peace.

"But it is said that Finland is a belligerent and that a loan to a belligerent would be an unlawful act.

"We have not recognized that Finland is at war, and our own neutrality legislation has not been extended to Finland. More than this, Russia herself has formally denied that there was a state of war with Finland. In her communication to the League of Nations this denial was entered, and it has been repeated since.

**Russian-U. S. War?**

"We have already loaned Finland $10,000,000, an act strongly supported by public opinion throughout the Nation, and one which did not in any way lessen our will to peace. Now, however, it is objected that to increase this sum in view of Finland's great need might involve us in the European war.

"Is it supposed that Russia will declare war on the United States?

"The question does not merit consideration.

"Is it feared that the United States will be led to enter the fray against Russia?

"Again the question needs merely to be asked to be answered.

"If this nation has the will to refrain from war—and we believe it has—the granting of the proposed subsidy to Finland, instead of leading us into war, offers on the contrary an alternative peace action, which is a real contribution to a nation richly deserving it by its past history and standing now as a bulwark of law and order for all nations.

**Survival of Government**

"Monetary aid to Finland is necessary if Finland is to survive.

"Upon the survival of Finland may hinge the survival of the northern democracies and even of democratic government in Europe. That the United States has an interest in the maintenance of democratic governments is not seriously questioned. That the triumph of Russia over the northern democracies would, in the end, threaten democracy everywhere in the world is not denied."

# Chinese Company To Build School

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. — The Chinese Six Company of Bakersfield will undertake the construction of a new school building to be used exclusively by Chinese children who are learning to read, write and speak their own language.

It is the custom for Chinese children to attend classes evenings and Saturdays in addition to their regular work in the public schools.

Branches of the company are located in nearly all communities where there are many Chinese. The main purpose of the organization is to stimulate co-operation of the Chinese in promoting the welfare of all their countrymen.

Local officers are: Chairman, K. C. Choy; Treasurer, D. L. Joe; Chinese Secretary, C. C. Pon, and English Secretary, Sam Ling.

# Orton Camellias Attract Visitors

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The gardens of Orton Plantation, 215-year-old estate and residence near here, are beginning to attract many tourists and other visitors for the annual displays of camellias, followed in March and April by gorgeous masses of blooming azaleas.

Considered one of the best preserved examples of the Southern plantation, Orton grounds are always open to the public, through the courtesy of the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Sprunt. The white-columed residence is on an eminence overlooking former rice fields along the Cape Fear River.

Originally granted to "King" Roger Moore by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina shortly after 1700, it remained in that family for three generations. About 1725 the dwelling was erected on the river bluff. A wealthy merchant, Richard Quince, the next owner, was followed by Gov. Benjamin Smith and later by Dr. Frederick J. Hill, who enlarged the residence and added its four columns.

# Aid for Finns Exceeds Hope; Chicago Check

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Donations which exceed the "most optimistic expectations" of those in charge of Finnish relief were reported today by the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., at 420 Lexington Avenue.

The Chicago Committee heads the list with a check for $100,000, of which one-fourth was raised from contributions of $1 or less, according to the chairman, Philip R. Clarke, President of the City National Bank and Trust Company there.

Other contributions from the Midwest include checks for $5,500 and $5,000, respectively, from the committees of Detroit and Muskegon, Mich.

Additional sums received today at Fund headquarters are: Washington, D. C., committee, $10,000; Maryland committee, $1,500; Time, Inc., through Henry R. Luce, $5,000; Pennsylvania committee, $5,000; Fidelity Union Trust Company, Newark, N. J., $4,536; Buffalo, N. Y., committee, $2,076; Greenwich, Conn., committee, $1,000; Cooperstown (N. Y.) Freeman Journal, $6,270; Portland (Maine) Press-Herald-Express, $2,668; Hartford (Conn.) Courant, $1,500, and three anonymous gifts in New York City, $500 each.

**Theater Action Clears Issue**

Broadway theater people for and against giving a series of performances to raise $500,000 for Finnish relief expressed satisfaction today with the action taken by Actors' Equity Association at a meeting of the Council last night to clear the issues, since, it was held, their decision impeded neither the fund-raising drive nor the willingness of individual casts to co-operate.

The Council banned pay for performers in benefit appearances providing the usual 15 per cent of gross receipts was turned in to theater charities, but at the same time ruled that a poll must be taken of each cast to decide whether they want to participate in the drive. Regular salaries will be given to minority groups who oppose participation in the drive.

This action will result in a smaller return to the Finnish Relief Fund than had been expected originally by Helen Hayes and other officers of the amusement division, who had hoped to turn over 100 per cent of box office receipts. In addition to the 15 per cent deduction for actor charities, pay for musicians and stage hands will be earmarked.

While the number of performances to be held will not be available until the Broadway casts have voted, it was felt by officers of the various organizations that a majority would vote to take part in the relief drive.

**Langner Approves Action**

Lawrence Langner, acting chairman of the amusement division, interpreted Equity's action as a "complete endorsement" of the drive and voiced the hope that producers who opposed participation would submit to the majority if their casts voted in favor of helping the Finns.

Heated battles continued backstage on the political issues which had arisen with the proposal to aid Finland's civilian population. Mr. Langner, one of the authors of the statement which called those opposing the benefits "Communists," said the accusation had been directed against no specific producer.

Bert Lytell, Acting President of Equity, promised that "no one is going to be coerced into giving shows," but asked everyone to remember that "it is the tradition of the theater to answer the first call of charity."

# *Newest on Map Is Yellowknife*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA—There's a new name on the map of Canada.

It is the town of Yellowknife which on Jan. 1 became the first municipal government in the Northwest Territories.

Located on the Yellowknife River, close to the tundra area of northern Canada, the town, which now boasts 1,000 residents, sprang up as prospectors, miners and mine operators gathered in the district.

The gathering settlement first found the need of a general store. As the population continued to grow, a post office was added, and then the final status as a legal town.

Today the administrative district comprises about 40 square miles of territory within a radius of three and half miles from the Post Office.

# Kiwanis Honors 5 Men Of First Club Formed

DETROIT (AP)—Five men who span the quarter century from the start of the first club took active part here Jan. 22 as Kiwanis International celebrated its silver anniversary.

The five helped organize the first Kiwanis Club in a small downtown hotel on Jan. 21, 1915. And as Donald A. Johnson, the first President, described it today: "I don't think any of us knew just where we were going." Today there are 2,060 Kiwanis clubs in the United States and Canada.

Other charter members, all from Detroit, are Charles R. Cowdin, Charles J. Rapp, George J. Haas, and Harry A. Young.

# Australian Auto Bounty Hits at U. S. Industry

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 24—The dispatch of a leading Australian industrialist, William J. Smith, Managing Director of Australian Consolidated Industries, to the United States to procure the necessary tools and experts for setting up a Government-backed automobile plant in Australia, marks a turning point in the Commonwealth's industrial history. Hitherto Australia has imported motors and chassis from Britain, Canada and the United States and added them to Australian-made bodies. But the need of halting the flow of currency to the United States as well as defense needs, have stimulated the Dominion to begin the new experiment of a Government-backed £1,500,000 plant.

The Government offers a bounty of £30 a unit on the first 20,000 engine units of 15 horsepower or more, £25 on the second 20,000 and £20 on the third 20,000. The units must comprise 90 per cent of Australian materials and no bounty is payable until at least 8,000 units a year can be produced and the company claiming the bounty is at least two-thirds owned and controlled by Australians.

**Four-Year Plan**

The bounty will be provided by a tax of .7d a pound on imported chassis, imposed as part of the trade diversion policy of 1936, which will return £1,400,000 in the four years which, it is estimated, it must take a well-equipped company to produce the 60,000 units on which a bounty is payable.

The requirement that any company seeking the bounty must be two-thirds Australian excludes some, if not all, of the assembly units established in Australia by American manufacturers, such as General Motors and the Ford Motor Company. The offer of the Government is said to be in the terms of a guarantee sought by a group of Australian industrialists interested in the production of complete automobiles within the Commonwealth.

**Tariff Protection Promised**

Last financial year Australia imported 61,400 ordinary commercial chassis and 14,680 truck chassis, valued at over £6,250,000. There is thus a market in Australia for a home industry producing over 100 chassis a week—150 a week, if trucks be included. The Ministry has promised substantial tariff protection against unfair competition to an Australian industry. The duty on automobile bodies, which protects the Australian body-building industry, in which General Motors is substantially interested, has long been virtually prohibitive.

Automobiles are imported mainly in the form of unassembled chassis. Some 732 chassis were imported assembled, valued at £126,489, but owing to the heavy duties on bodies, few complete automobiles are now brought into Australia.

The Ford Motor Company of Australia says that the Government's proffered bounty does not offer an attractive opportunity for the extension of its existing business in Australia. Its view is that at least £90 more is necessary, by way either of bounty or increased price, to give a fair margin of profit on the manufacture of automobile engines in Australia and that the bounty should be guaranteed for seven or eight years.

**Part Operation Favored**

The Tariff Board, in a report to the Government last year, recommended against the manufacture of complete automobiles in Australia, but suggested that some engine parts might be manufactured without heavily increasing costs. Like the Ford Company, it thought a bounty of £30 a unit insufficient to insure the successful establishment of the industry. It pointed out, moreover, that the concentration in one Australian factory of the production of almost all Australia's requirements of cars of the popular type would involve drastic interference with large manufacturing and commercial interests.

The Board's view was that a better method of attaining the Government's objective was development of the industry step by step—the manufacture at first of the least burdensome parts or groups of parts, with the addition, from time to time, of further parts until the whole engine could be economically produced. The Tariff Board agreed that automobiles were altogether too costly in Australia; but it warned the Government of the possibility of its efforts to establish an Australian industry increasing, instead of reducing, prices.

# Illinois Moves to Clarify Status of Grand Juries

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Action to clarify the status of the grand jury in Illinois, to determine whether it is to be truly the "people's big stick" as many believe it should be, is expected to come as a result of a case just decided here before Chief Justice John Prystalski of the Criminal Court. The decision denied the plea of Judge George B Weiss that portions of the September Cook County Grand Jury report criticizing the criminal court for the handling of gambling cases be expunged, but Judge Prystalski noted that in the future he would not accept such extraneous reports from grand juries

The issue, which has grown up in recent years and now is more closely crystalized by this case, is whether the duties and powers of the grand jury should be interpreted or specified so as to make of this body a public instrument paralleling the ballot itself in its possible effect on good government.

On one side is an element which believes the grand jury should confine its work to investigation and the returning of indictments. Some even believe that it should be abolished. An attempt to do this was made two years ago in a proposed codification of the State's criminal law, which failed, however, to pass.

**Extension Urged**

Leading the fight on the other side is the Illinois Grand Jurors' Association, an unofficial, independent organization of former members of Grand Juries. It believes the scope of the grand jury should be extended. Frederick Pretzie, Jr., Secretary, says that the association will give immediate consideration to possible steps to accomplish this end. Such action would be by way of counteracting the move in the other direction, and at the same time either clarify the present law or change it to give the grand jury all the powers necessary for unhampered operation in the interests of better government.

The September Grand Jury in an extraneous report charged that the conduct of the Racket Court in handling gambling cases was "a travesty" and a "sham." It called attention to the situation in which hundreds of "bookie" cases were being called and dismissed each day, chiefly on the decision of the court that there was no evidence, or that the arrests had been made without warrants.

**Purposes Defined**

Judge Weiss, as an individual, though he was not personally involved in the gambling cases, petitioned the court to delete these references on the ground that such a report went beyond the duties of the grand jury and reflected on all the judges of the Municipal Court.

In denying this petition Judge Prystalski declared that Judge Weiss himself, acting as an individual, had not shown that he was damaged, but that if he had appeared in behalf of all the justices of the Municipal Court his petition might have been granted.

Those advocating extension believe that the grand jury is an inquisitorial body. The Illinois Grand Jurors' Association says, on this point: "In addition to the matters submitted by the regularly constituted authorities, it is the right and duty of the Grand Jury to inquire into the acts of either private citizens or public officials when they present any evidence or indication of criminality, to the end that crime may be detected and be brought to trial before the criminal courts."

While Judge Prystalski said he hoped the case would be appealed, so that the law on this point could be clarified, neither the State's Attorney nor Judge Weiss indicated that such appeal would be made.

The association says that in case of such appeal the opportunity would be presented for a thoroughgoing study of the whole situation. Otherwise action in this direction may have to come through legislation.

# Growing Protest Greets New York State Budget

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—A Statewide revolt against the budgetary proposals presented to the Legislature in Albany by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman last night is today assuming form and shape under the leadership of the Taxpayers' Federation; the Merchants' Association of New York; and the State Budget Emergency Committee in Albany.

Taxpayers from all over the State are being called upon to protest against the spending proposed and to demand retrenchment. Coupled with these demands was a threat, directed at both Democrats and Republicans, of reprisals at the polls unless action was taken to reduce taxation and keep the cost of State Government within reasonable bounds.

In taxpayer quarters it was declared that the financial structure of the State was in grave danger and that the men and women upon whom the levies fall must mobilize at once and place their case in strongest terms before the legislative and executive branches of the State government.

"The Governor's budget of $396,700,000 means that stricken taxpayers are to be asked to raise $5,000,000 more than last year on the surface and $15,000,000 through added levies on personal incomes," Herbert L. Carpenter, Chairman of the Taxpayers' Federation, declared. "Government extravagance is sealing its own doom.

"If this year's march on Albany by indignant taxpayers does not eclipse last February's great demonstration, then taxpayers will have to admit the impeachment that their forefathers were made of sterner stuff."

The march on Albany is set tentatively for Washington's Birthday, although it may be advanced to Lincoln's Birthday, or even earlier to synchronize with the public hearing on the budget set for Feb. 6 by the four fiscal committees of the Legislature today.

William J. Brede, Executive Vice-President of the Taxpayers' Federation, which has affiliated with it about 200 taxpayers' associations in the metropolitan district, characterized the situation as one which could be met only by united action. Mr. Brede found sentiment rapidly crystallizing to this end and saw many manufacturing and industrial concerns moving out of New York State to New Jersey and Connecticut to avoid bankruptcy through taxation. Immediate action was imperative, he declared.

Mr. Brede scored the activities of high-pressure minority groups for bringing influence to bear on the Legislators for continued spending and criticized members of the Legislature who, for the sake of votes, subscribe to the demands made upon them for wholesale appropriations of the taxpayers' money. He saw the taxpayer with his back to the wall and fighting to avoid the crisis which might well destroy the very sources of government income.

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# Welfare of Farm Labor Held Superior to Crops

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24 (AP)—In the opinion of Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah: "Probably there is no greater problem facing the Congress of the United States than what constitutes farm labor."

His observation came as sessions of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee here, over which he is presiding, drew near a close. The hearings are expected to conclude tonight, resuming in San Francisco, possibly tomorrow.

Senator Thomas had heard Arthur Clarke, Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles County Associated Farmers, testify that milk producers were confronted with threats of strikes a few minutes before milking time and should not be forced to deal with labor union organizers under threats of having perishable crops destroyed.

But the farm labor problem, the Senator declared, "is much more important than those farmers' crops because it happens to affect the souls and lives of men, and the souls and lives of men are much more serious than the farmers' crops."

To which Mr. Clarke responded: "On the point of human relations, it is just as important that consideration be given to those workers who have demonstrated that they want to work and don't want to be forced to join a labor union. Various actions of the National Labor Relations Board have shown very definitely that it is interpreting the Wagner Act to mean that all workers must join a union."

Much of yesterday's session was devoted to problems in the milking industry. The Committee was told that distributors formed an organization in 1936 whose members agreed not to enter into a pact with a labor union, "oral, written or implied," without giving the Association notice.

Fred Whitaker, Executive Secretary of Dairy Industries, Inc., the association, said his special duty was to determine that the industry paid fair wages.

Detailed inquiry was made into relationships of milk producers and distributors with the Associated Farmers, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and Southern Californians, Inc.

Robert E. Jones, then executive secretary of Milk Products Industries, Inc., another dairy association, testified that a meeting in August, 1938, was not called to consider labor relations, but because the $50,000,000 industry was facing ruin as the result of a court decision invalidating the Milk Marketing Act, which sent the delivered price of milk down to eight cents a quart.

Several witnesses quickly disavowed any belief in price fixing. Among them was Frank Partridge, Executive Secretary of Southern Californians, Inc., a businessmen's group identified at the hearing as advocating continuation of the open shop. Mr. Partridge testified that Paul Shoup, President of Southern Californians and former head of the Southern Pacific Railroad, took a similar position.

Senator Thomas took occasion to remark that Mr. Shoup had spent most of his life in the first industry to be placed under strict price fixing.

## Unfair to Labor?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—A Labor Board trial examiner recommended yesterday that two California organizations, the J. G. Boswell Co., Corcoran, Calif., and the Associated Farmers of Kings County, Inc., "cease discouraging membership" in the American Federation of Labor's Cotton Producers and Grain Mill Workers Union.

The recommendations, made by John T. Lindsay, were incorporated in an intermediate report compiled after a month's hearing on a complaint of unfair labor practices.

Mr. Lindsay based his recommendations on a finding that Boswell Company officials were "closely associated" with the Associated Farmers in business transactions, and had "stood silently by" while a group of 150 farmers dispersed a picket line during a strike last January.

He also said he found that union workers were not reinstated after a temporary shutdown of the Boswell plant in 1938, and that company representatives had "spied" on union meetings.

# Borax: Saga of the Desert

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Death Valley, Calif.

In this day of the commodious automobile and streamliners of the rail., there is probably no greater contrast in the history of transportation by wheel than that of a vacationing motorist who parks his car in the Armagosa Hotel patio. For in the patio is one of the famous 20-mule team wagons which in the eighties hauled borax 165 miles across the desert to a railhead.

Ten of these ships of the desert were custom-built. They were used for five years without a breakdown in a pioneering decade that launched the United States into the leadership in the production of borax for home and factory. When deposits more economically situated where found, between here and Los Angeles, the Death Valley dry-lake deposits were left as a major reserve, to be worked whenever other deposits fail to meet world demands.

### Monument to Builder

Historians regard the famous 20-mule-team wagons as the highest development of transportation by means of wagons drawn by animals. The weathered specimen in the patio is a monument to this achievement, and in functional workmanship it seems to suffer not at all in comparison with sleek automobiles of 1940.

The historic wagons were designed in 1883 by J. W. S. Perry, superintendent of the Harmony Borax Works. He had studied dimensions of all varieties of great wagons used by freighters to the Pacific Coast overland in the establishment of the West.

Each wagon was built to carry 10 tons; each weighed about 7,800 pounds empty, and cost $900. Here are some dimensions: hind wheels, of wood, 7 feet in diameter; hind metal tires, 8 inches by 1 inch; forward wheels, 5 feet in diameter; forward tires, same as rear; hubs, 18 inches in diameter by 22 inches in axis; spokes, 5½ inches at butt, and 4 inches at point; forward axles, 3¼ inches square, solid steel; rear axles, 3¼ inches square, solid steel; wagon bed, 16 feet long, 4 feet wide, 6 feet deep, and wagon tread, 6 feet.

### Ten-Day Journey

They were built in Mojave, the railhead between here and Los Angeles; while the wagons were being built, the road was divided into day's journeys. Ten stations were set up, some near springs, the others without water. Water was carried in a steel tank, 1,200 gallons capacity, which was the trailer to the car van. In the 165-mile journey, a 60-mile stretch was without water.

In this age of self-starters and shock-proof steering, the driving of a 20-mule team is indeed a curiosity. The most important animal was the "nigh leader," to whom the driver "telegraphed" instructions via the "jerk line," a cotton rope a half inch thick and 120 feet long, which led from the driver through a ring on each nigh mule to the head of the team. When a right turn was desired, the driver gave a strong steady pull; when a left was wanted, he jerked the line, giving it its name, "jerk line."

Each span of two mules was hitched to a set of singletrees and doubletrees that were hooked into the chain extending from the leaders to the wagons. In rounding a sharp curve, this chain would be a tangent from the leaders to the wagon. In order to keep the chain in the proper pulling position, as well as to keep the wagons in the road, it was necessary to have some of the spans of mules between the leaders and wagons leap over the chain and pull almost at right angles to the direction of the team, compelling them to step along sideways. And this they did, the driver making the air ring with shouts of "Jack, Jill; get along there General Grant; follow Tex, Topeg; and hist over there Dan'el Webster!"

**Robert K. Shellaby**

## Milk Flown to Island Ice-Locked for Week

SALISBURY, Md., Jan. 24 (AP)—Milk was flown to Smith Island yesterday to alleviate a shortage for children of the 800 residents who have been ice-locked for a week.

Fred Ennis, owner of a flying service here, landed his small plane on an island meadow and delivered 40 quarts of milk which the islanders had purchased. He returned safely.


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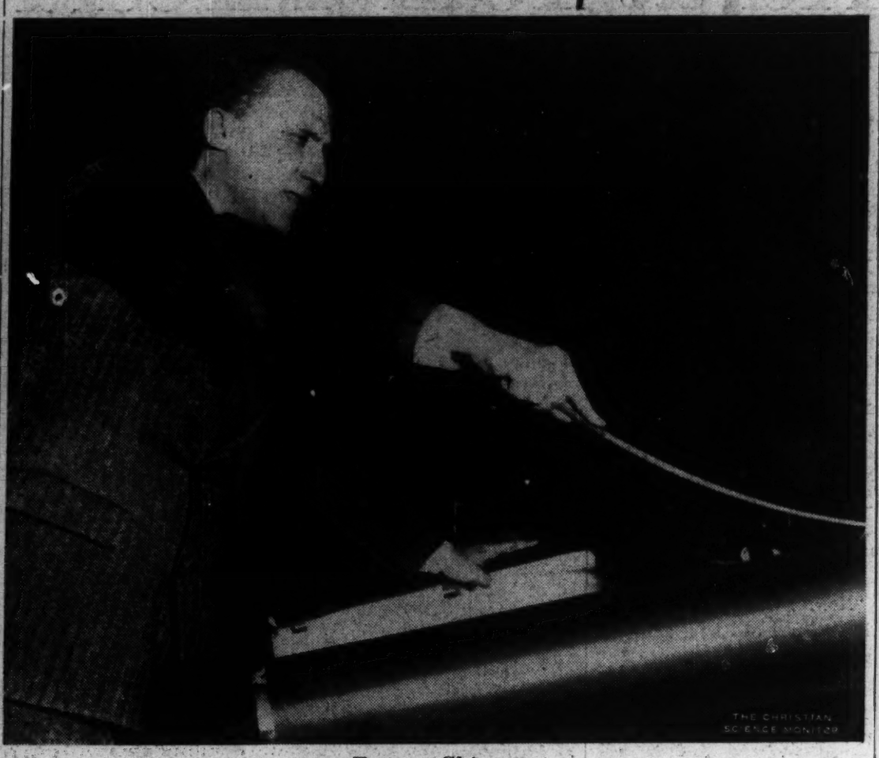

**Franco Ghione**
**Conductor of Detroit Symphony Orchestra**

# Detroit Responds When Symphony Expands

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Detroit, Mich.

A Symphony Orchestra Tour
Seventh of 20 Articles

The Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Franco Ghione, conductor, is reaching its peak popularity while remaining in the financial woods. If American orchestras were self-sustaining, then the Detroit Symphony would be on the threshold of a boom. Since they are not, the orchestra is still obliged to pass the annual hat among the rich in a City torn by labor troubles, and in a City whose wealthiest citizens are prone to feel less secure than its white-collar workers.

But peak popularity has been reached this season and the manner thereof is a strange story.

The Detroit Symphony is 26 years old; and from 1921 until last year, it occupied Orchestra Hall, a handsome structure built for that express purpose. Orchestra Hall stands on Woodward Avenue, about a mile and a half from the center of town. It is in almost the exact center of a district of the kind which city planners call a "blighted area." It presents a serious parking problem. It seats a few more than 2,000.

Through lean years and fat, Orchestra Hall was the hub of Detroit's music, renting out for innumerable musical events not connected with the Symphony. The orchestra's whole schedule was given in Orchestra Hall: subscription concerts, "pops," young people's concerts, and free school concerts. It was the professional residence of Ossip Gabrilowitsch in the year of his conductorship, from 1921 until the time of his passing. The mezzanine boxes of Orchestra Hall, on a stately Thursday evening, bore the same relation to Detroit's society that the Metropolitan's parterre does to New York's.

**A Fresh Start**

The season of 1938-39 was the last in Orchestra Hall for the Symphony. With great boldness decision was made to go to another hall, the choice being the auditorium in Masonic Temple. This is an enormous place, of excellent acoustics, seating 4,600; more than twice Orchestra Hall's capacity. A prosperous concert course has been presented there for several years. It is used for conventions, cooking schools, and the whole parade of events which happen in a big town's biggest public room.

Scores of Cassandras raised their voices over the change. The general foreboding was simply said: "If you can't sell 2,000 tickets, how can you sell twice that many?" For it is strangely true that, except on some particularly popular occasion, the Detroit Symphony had not sold out Orchestra Hall in years.

But the move was made, the complete transfer accomplished and the Symphony settled down to its full schedule in the Masonic Auditorium, which is closer to down town, overlooking a park and encircled by parking lots. It is also the place where the Ford Sunday Evening Hour has originated for many seasons. The Ford company fills the hall with invited guests every Sunday evening for 39 weeks every year, which means that nearly 200,000 Detroiters go there annually.

Well—the Symphony began with a bang, and it has sold out every concert but one this season. It is a genuine mystery. Rachmaninoff, for instance, played with the Symphony at Orchestra Hall, under Franco Ghione, two years ago. The hall was not sold out. This autumn, with the same orchestra, the same conductor and the same soloist, customers were hanging from the chandeliers. Marian Anderson, singing under Victor Kolar in mid-December, had extra patrons sitting in the pit. The big hall, to be sure, is scaled lower in price than Orchestra Hall was. But the mystery prevails, for Orchestra Hall used to show vacant seats at "pop" concerts whose scale was lower than the Masonic Auditorium's.

**Ghione Takes Hold**

This outcome, while extremely comforting, finds the management still wrestling with finances; and the answer seems to be endowment. But endowment is hard to achieve in a city like Detroit, whose bank accounts go up and down in rhythm with the City's good times and bad. Detroit is invariably either worse or better off than any other place in the United States.

Musically, the Detroit Symphony is in good condition. After Gabrilowitsch's passing, the board sent to Italy to call Mr. Ghione, who had come to town the previous year to conduct the short season of the now defunct Civic Opera Company. Mr. Ghione has been an opera man most of his career. He is a fine musician and is rapidly mastering the symphonic repertory.

His co-conductor is Victor Kolar, a Czech who came to Detroit the same year as Gabrilowitsch. Mr. Kolar, a remarkable orchestral musician, takes all the schedule except the subscription series; and of those events, he invariably conducts two.

Murray G. Paterson has long been manager, and the feather in his cap is his having withstood the depression years. He is that rare thing among American managers—a musician. He was organist in an important church in his younger years, carrying on at the same time a flourishing business. He retired, grew restless, and finally became secretary of the Symphony Society; and thence, by natural steps, manager.

There is also a big activity directed by Mrs. Edith Rhetts Tilton, who has the title of Educational Director. Mrs. Tilton has for many seasons run off the two juvenile series: the young people's concerts, and the free school concerts.

# Fruit Control Up in Canada

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PENTICON, British Columbia—Fruit growers of British Columbia, largest producers of apples in the British Empire, are demanding Federal legislation to control fruit marketing.

At present the Okanagan fruit industry operates under a provincial marketing act, which enables a central committee to fix prices, but growers want to control marketing of their product for export to other provinces and to foreign countries.

Since the marketing act of the Bennett Government was declared by the Privy Council to be beyond the power of the Dominion, Canada has had no federal statute covering problems of such industries as fruit growing.

The fruit men decided to enlist the support of farmers' organizations all over Canada in a campaign for a new Federal marketing act. They agreed to oppose any candidate in the next Federal election who would not support their request. One plan calls for a levy on all farmers to pay for the expense of a Nation-wide campaign for the desired statute.

Another significant move which came out of the recent convention here concerned the future production of fruit. The executive of the British Columbia Fruit Growers Association was instructed to consider an immediate survey of fruit production in relation to available markets. This foreshadowed a licensing plan and a limitation on fruit production in the future.

Growers said that when young orchards start to bear apples, new production will offer a serious marketing problem.

## *Roving Americans Sticking to Home*

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department gave out these figures Jan. 24 to show why American tourists now are novelties in far-off lands where they once swarmed like grasshoppers:

In 1939 only 89,850 passports were issued, against 134,737 in 1938 and 168,016 in 1937.

But many of those issued last year never were used because of war in Europe and Asia. A large number of those wandering Americans had their passports taken up when they returned home—and the State Department is careful about issuing new ones.

# *Behind the Headlines*

***Finnish campaign becomes third major phase in Europe's rapidly shifting war.***

***Final phase will lead to peace, which is not a phase but an enduring fact.***

The war in Europe has already passed through several phases. Its present phase is very different from its first. So different that one can almost say the war is quite a different war from the one that began nearly five months ago.

It is well to stand back occasionally and view the conflict in perspective, as historians will someday view it. The impact of daily headlines prevents this unless we make a conscious effort to do it. The dramatic incident of each day tends to conceal the plot of the drama as a whole. We do not see the mountain for the molehill.

There will doubtless be still other phases of the war, including the final phase which will culminate in peace. We do not know what these will be, but it is comforting to reflect that one phase, which most everyone feared would be the first phase, namely indiscriminating air raids upon great centers of population, has never appeared. It is a phase which we can well do without.

### The Polish Phase

The first phase of the war was the Polish phase. It lasted only a few weeks, and consisted of the swift and ruthless conquest of Western Poland by Germany, and the handing over of Eastern Poland to Russian occupation. This was not unlike the first phase of the World War, which consisted of the swift and ruthless conquest of Belgium by Germany.

Just as neutral sentiment throughout the world was turned against Germany by the conquest of Belgium, so it has been turned against Germany by the conquest of Poland. The first phase of the war culminated in what historians will probably call the fourth partition of Poland, reminiscent of the three divisions of that country between aggressive neighbors about 150 years ago.

### The Naval Phase

Another phase of the war, which began with the outbreak of hostilities and still continues, is the naval phase.

It has consisted of the establishment of a blockade by Great Britain, extensive sinkings of belligerent and neutral ships by Germany's submarines, extensive sowing of minefields, and a number of brief naval engagements, culminating in the scuttling of the German pocket battleship, the Admiral Von Spee in the harbor of Montevideo.

This phase of the war has borne a striking similarity to the naval aspect of the World War, with one notable exception. That is the use of airplanes as an instrument of naval warfare. During the World War, the airplane had not been developed to a point where it was a significant factor in war at sea. Today it is. No one can yet say how great a factor it may be.

### The Finnish Phase

The third phase of the war, the present phase, and the one which has brought the greatest changes in the international alignment, began with the Russian attack on Finland.

This marked a revolution in Russian foreign policy, the extension of the area of war to the Arctic, another great revulsion of neutral opinion against an aggressor, and a distinct threat to the Scandinavian States.

Finland is this war's second Belgium, just as Germany alienated the neutrals by invading Belgium in 1914 and Poland in 1939, so Russia has caused consternation by its attack on Finland.

Wide World

**"Finland is this war's second Belgium."**

### Enduring Peace

Phases of warfare come and go. They change with surprising rapidity. Already this war, of less than five months duration, has changed its aspect and its character several times. Men feel the instability of these warlike times. They yearn for surcease from the shocks and changes of world in arms. Even the victors in the field find little profit in their triumphs.

Both belligerents and neutrals, as they watch the changing picture, long to see the advent of the final phase, which must lead to peace. Peace is not a phase. It is an enduring fact, for those who have it in their hearts.

**Rex Miller.**

## Talking Magazine Planned for Blind

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—In an effort to provide general magazine material for blind persons who are unable to read Braille, the Reader's Digest, it is announced, will hereafter issue a special "talking" edition of this publication, the first of its kind, for distribution on a loan basis from some 27 regional libraries now serving the country's blind.

According to the announcement, the contents of each issue of this publication will be transcribed upon special master phonograph records from which copies will be struck for the use of the regional libraries.

The "talking Digest" will be issued concurrently with the regular monthly edition, and it is estimated that a year's issues will require from 100 to 120 phonograph records, each playing 20 minutes to a side.

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# The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON



## Iran: It's Old Persia With New Ideas

*An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is* VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

**Your Chairman speaks:**

"When we ran a page on Turkey a short time ago Firesiders, ranging about their maps, noticed a number of little known states close to Turkey. Chief among these were Syria, Iraq and Iran. One Firesider asked 'Where's Persia? I thought it was over here somewhere?' A little questioning and we found there were dozens of people who didn't know that Iran was Persia—or Persia, Iran—one and the same country.

"Rather than let the interesting discussion that started up be lost on a few who stayed 'after session' we have held the subject for one of our regular periods and here it is. For in bringing up Iran, our Firesider had brought to thought the interesting story of that country whose change in management is about as complete as its change in name."

**Question:** "Who brought about this change in Persia, or Iran?"

**Answer:** "The present Shah, His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pahlevi, had himself crowned Shah of Iran 12 years ago. Before that Iran had been rather typical of the Near East type of oriental land. Indolent rulers living in personal luxury but the country itself full of graft and corruption, while foreign interests dominated the economy of the country for their own gains quite unmolested so long as they kept the Shah happy."

**Question:** "Who were the chief dominating foreign interests?"

**Answer:** "British interests have long dominated the Persian scene. Biggest interest was, of course, oil, that product which these days is the all important need of any country which wishes to maintain itself as a major world power. Without oil the modern navy cannot exist. Without a navy you are not a great power."

**Question:** "Was the present Shah a son of the former Shah, that is, of royal blood?"

**Answer:** "No, indeed. He is a vigorous, dynamic man who came from a middle class landowning family which lived on the shores of the Caspian Sea. He became a Persian Cossack officer. Now officers in those Near East countries were judged by their military efficiency, not their education, as in the case of Western armies. So the present Shah was almost illiterate when he came to the throne, speaking only Persian with a bit of Russian. He is a man however of imagination, a sense of historic values and relentless in his pursuit of his ambition as befits a Persian Cossack officer.

"Being a military man, one of the first things he did was to build up the Persian Army to 40,000 men. With this force he put down Iran's warring groups of Kurds, Kashgais and Bakhtiaris. With his own land thus brought under control he looked over the British situation. It was obvious by a study of its foreign policy in the post-war years that Britain would go a long way to avoid trouble, far enough, in fact to let a Shah like Reza Pahlavi get what he wanted. So he suddenly cancelled the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's concession which was due to run until 1961. This came as a great surprise to Downing Street."

**Question:** "Had the Shah guessed right about the British?"

**Answer:** "He had. It was obvious to British statesmen that a large military effort and huge expenditures would be needed to force Iran to live up to the concession. So negotiations were started instead. The result was a great decrease in Anglo-Persian's basic holdings and a big increase in British royalties for what oil was taken out under the remaining parts of the lease."

**Question:** "What did the Shah do with this new income, expend it on oriental luxuries and prepare to go the way of his predecessors?"

**Answer:** "No. This Shah is a military man first and last. He had the example of his Turkish military friend, Kemal Atakurk, to follow. He decided to make Persia or Iran, modern and great. Like Adolf Hitler he found that the threat of force can still be useful. He had won great concessions with his army of 40,000. So he spent his new income in building it up to an army of 100,000."

**Question:** "Did his modernizing go as well as Turkey's?"

**Answer:** "No. As we pointed out this Shah has plenty of force, and imagination—but he lacks that finer attention to detail that made Ataturk great. Even great men know only relatively few things about the many phases of a nation's life. But they do know enough to let able assistants carry out the things they don't understand. With all his good points, Iran's Shah does tend to carry out most things by himself and is fascinated by blue prints, a fascination not equalled by his understanding of them.

"As a result he has knocked down slums and laid out great streets while letting the water system be made of such poor pipe that drain water can seep in and spoil it. A hotel was built and only after it was finished was it realzed that the plumbing had been neglected. When the Shah wanted brighter lights on the streets he drove through he didn't increase the generating power of the electric plant. He merely ordered bigger bulbs for those streets. The result was to put the rest of the city in almost total darkness.

"But I see our time for today is up. For our guest speaker we have Mr. Aram K. Zelveian, who speaks from a fund of information gathered during years spent in the Near East. He will take over on page 367."

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## *An Up-and-Coming Nation in the Near East*

Underwood; By a Staff Artist

**A Land Where East Meets West and Reform Overtakes Ancient Customs**

**(1) A caravansaral near Maragha, Iran. At such spots travelers find food for their horses and camels, accommodations for themselves. In bygone days they were frequently a refuge, a shelter against road bandits at night. (2) A mosaic-inlaid gate leading to Iran's capital, Teheran. (3) Reza Shah Pahlevi, the man who rules Persia today.**

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line



## The Land of Cyrus, Darius, and Xerxes

**By Aram K. Zelveian**

Persia, the land of ancient glories, of Cyrus, Darius, and Xerxes, whose empire once stretched from Pacific to Atlantic, shifts the shadow of the present war to the Middle East.

The strategic present position of Persia with its 628,000 square miles of territory, in the belt of the debatable ground of Asia including Afghanistan, western China, Turkey, Syria, Iraq and Palestine and the control of this strategic nation in the belt has become increasingly vital in the recent months because of war in Europe.

Since Soviet Russia's entrance in the field of political conquest in the present European conflict the control of Persia has become a major issue between the sea power of Great Britain and the land might of Soviet Russia.

Modern Persia unlike the old land of Omar Khayyam's "Rubaiyat" now is well reformed and a westernized State.

Its modern 4,000 to 6,000 miles of automobile highways links the bordering countries on the east and west; and the recently completed 860-mile-long railway joining the Caspian Sea, which is considered a Russian lake, to the Persian Gulf in the Indian Ocean gives a new momentum to the traditional rivalry between British and Russian interests.

No matter what the form of government in Moscow, Russia regards Persia as an utmost strategic outlet in case Japan blocks its outlet to the Pacific, and Turkey with the aid of the British Navy blocks its passage to the Mediterranean. Persia may still serve Russia as an outlet to the sea and also as a terminus of the Central Asiatic Railway system. Soviet Russia will still use this Persian outlet with or without the consent or co-operation of Persia.

**Soviet Vulnerability**

Besides, Russia is extremely vulnerable to attack through Persia. Also the immensely rich Baku oil wells and the Soviet gasoline supplies stored there close to the border are in danger. An attack by an enemy air fleet using Persia as its base could destroy this supply center and cripple the Russian war machine. During the Russian revolution a British mobile force marched through Persia and occupied Baku which was defended for seven months by the Armenian legion against the Turkish army.

Great Britain also cannot overlook the importance of the strategic position of Persia in the crossroads of its Empire. English control means the encirclement of Afghanistan at the back door of India on one side and the protection of British bases in Iraq on the other. Persia may serve as a land Suez for the British, should the Suez Canal be attacked by an enemy. To this end, Britain has already transferred her base from Malta to Haifa and its European security system to the security of the middle Eastern and Asiastic continent.

**Russo-British Rivalry**

The Russo-British rivalry dates back to 1901. In 1907 Persia was divided between them into spheres of influence and controlled jointly until the Russian revolution. The rise of the present ruler, Reza Shah Pahlevi to power in Persia in 1921 altered the situation.

Soviet Russia then abrogated all the concesssions obtained by the Tsarist government from Persia as a friendly gesture to the new Shah and induced Persia to sign a middle East pact between Turkey, Afghanistan and Soviet Russia in 1925. These treaties were further strengthened by the bordering Islamic States which formed a solid Asiatic bloc to prevent western aggressions.

These collaborations for better understanding between the Islamic states ending the traditional religious feud between them led the way to the famous "Saadabad" pact.

In 1937 at Saadabad in Persia under the leadership of present Shah a treaty of nonaggression and mutual consultation and assistance pact was signed by the neighboring Islamic states of Iraq, Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan.

**The Shah's Reforms**

Reza Shah Pahlevi, coming from a peasant family from the hill stock of Mazanderan Province, has achieved in a spectacular way, the independence of his country from foreign interventions and built a strong centralized government at Teheran. To achieve these ends he picked his "Majlis," Parliament, from the most liberal class in the country. He made them part of his "brain trust," including a European staff of specialists.

Deeply inspired by Mustapha Kemal's reforms in Turkey he closely followed him in modernizing the country. Ever since he came to power from a trooper in the army to the peacock throne of Persia, the Shah has kept four ideals.

1. To free Persia from foreign interventions.
2. To destroy the feudalism or Khanism of defiant lords in the country who never paid taxes to the government.
3. To rejuvenate the country with western ideas, by liberating the educational system of the country from the control of the "Mollahs" (Islamic theological scholars).
4. To make Persia self conscious.

Ninety-eight per cent of the population was illiterate and education of women was taboo in old Persia. Now public coeducation is compulsory in the state schools to the age of 14. The Shah annulled concessions to foreigners. He unified the country by crushing the militant troublesome border tribes, and wiped out roving banditry and corruption in the country by adopting French and Swiss civil and criminal laws. Aided by his European and American experts he put his country on sound standing and made a new Persia out of old.

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## Reza Shah Pahlevi

Reza Shah Pahlevi was born in the mountains of Mazanderan of a stock of hillmen which caused great trouble to the government occasionally. His parents were peasants and of a minor class of the town. He left his mountain home and went to the city of Teheran in his early youth to work. After six years, at the age of 20, he joined the army, and 5 years later he entered the Cossack division of the royal sentries.

At the time of his appearance on the scene of Persia's political upheaval he was 40 years old, without any military fame nor intellectual standing. He was unknown outside of his Cossack division, but since he became sovereign he has displayed such extraordinary sensitiveness about his own origin and beginnings that his friends and enemies alike have woven almost mythical stories about him.

The family name of the Shah "Pahlevi" is the name of the ancient Persian language. He chose this name when he was Prime Minister, at the time the new law passed by him abolished all the titles.

**Early Life**

The early history of his life as a Cossack trooper is obscure, but at the time of the campaigns against Jangalis in 1919 he was a non-commissioned officer distinguished for discipline and bravery. But after the disastrous campaign against the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan in 1920, Reza got his opportunity as an officer to reorganize the Cossack division and was rewarded by being made a Junior Colonel.

During the World War Persia was neutral, but the country was constantly subject to foreign invasion. The Allies and Turkey used her territory for military campaigns. After the Russian revolution the Soviets evacuated the Persian territory and the Russian Cossack training officers departed.

In those days corruption and anarchy were at their height. The country was on the verge of economic collapse. It looked at the time as if England was the sole master of the land. The Sheiks and Khans in the south were in open revolt hoping to set up an independent confederacy of the South, where the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's interests were concentrated.

**Reza's Coup d'Etat**

This situation caused much alarm and apprehension among the better educated class and the younger officers of the army. The leader of this movement was the editor of the Teheran newspaper, Zia-ed-Din, who with the co-operation of other groups determined to overthrow the ministry. They sought an instrument for doing this and found it in the Cossack division.

Reza co-operated with them and was chosen to execute the plan. On the night of Feb. 20, 1921, with his 2500 Cossack soldiers he marched on Teheran and without bloodshed occupied the government offices before dawn. A few hours after the coup he was in supreme command of the army. No one at the time surmised the future consequences of the coup. Instead of turning over the power to the men who appointed him to the job Reza made himself the sole master of the country.

## *Pertinent Facts on Iran*

The country that was Persia for 2,400 years became Iran in the 20th century. But the change that is taking place in Iran is more than merely one of name. It is the fundamental change that comes to a country whose people are rooted in social and religious customs of the East but whose land holds the economic wealth sought by the West. Like many another country, Iran is a land where the electrical restlessness of the Occident is beginning to undermine the Oriental resistance to change. Here is a description of Iran, the modern Persia:

**Country:** 628,000 square miles, or about the combined size of the States of Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico. It is a large plateau, considerable of which is desert and which is punctuated with mountain ranges.

**Climate:** Excessive heat along the Persian Gulf, perpetual snow in the high Elburz mountains. Most parts of the country have little rainfall. But where there is rainfall the soil is productive. Fine forests cover the maritime slopes and the orchards of Iran are famous.

**People:** About 15,000,000, slightly less than Yugoslavia or Turkey. They live in villages or as nomads. Mostly Moslems of the Shia variety. But they are Aryans, differing from other peoples of the Middle East who are mostly Semitic. The language is written in Arabic alphabet but it differs considerably from Arabic.

**Economic Wealth:** Oil. Iran produces 50 to 60 million barrels of oil per year, the third oil-producing country of the world. The oil field at the head of the Persian Gulf is the richest single field in existence. Other minerals include: Iron, coal, copper, lead, manganese, marble, borax, nickel and cobalt.

**Products:** Persian carpets and shawls, all made on hand looms. Rug exports to the United States average more than $3,000,000 a year. Iran's best customers in their order are: Great Britain, Egypt, Soviet Russia, Germany, British India and the United States. Other products: Wheat, barley, rice, fruits, gums, wool, cotton and silk.

## *Some Anecdotes About Iranians*

One of the most informative and colorful articles on contemporary Iran comes from John Gunther, the Chicago newspaperman, in his book "Inside Asia." His descriptions of the transition from Oriental to Occidental ways of life in Iran include several anecdotes that illuminate the outlook of the Iranians.

Before Mr. Gunther arrived by motor at the capital of Iran, the beautiful city of Teheran, he was aware that the Shah, who is introducing the radical customs of the Occident to his country, will not admit camel caravans inside the city. Motors and trucks can enter but camels sleep outside the gates. As Mr. Gunther neared the city his chauffeur asked quite seriously: "Have you got rid of the camels yet in Paris and New York?"

* * *

Mr. Gunther reports than Iran—financially—is a sound country. So sound, in fact, that it has not yet adopted the new custom of some Occidental countries of keeping national budgets unbalanced. Iran's budget is always in balance. Iran has virtually no public debt. Indeed the Shah's minister of finance would not dare to report a deficit. How is this feat performed? Mr. Gunther relates that it's relatively simple. The Finance Minister always underestimates the national revenue.

The Shah is one of the world's greatest land owners. Mr. Gunther estimates he is the largest except for "possibly" the Emperor of Japan. He confiscated vast feudal estates early in his reign, broke the power of the feudal barons, and became Iran's landlord as well as its ruler. But no attempts by the Shah at land reform are yet known. It is believed that revenues from his lands are turned into the national treasury.

* * *

The Shah changed the name of Persia to Iran in 1935. The word Persia was originally the name of a particular province whereas Iran denotes the whole country from Afghanistan to Iraq, from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf.

## *Read On—*

### Books

**Inside Asia**—By John Gunther, Harper Brothers, 1939.

**The Pageant of Persia** — By Henry Filmer, Bobbs Merrill, 1936.

### Magazines

**Old and New Persia**—The National Geographic Magazine, September, 1939.

**20th Century Darius**—Time, April 25, 1938.

**A Future for Iran**—By John C. Le Clair, Current History, July, 1937.

**Iran Stands United**—By Demaree Bess, The Christian Science Monitor Magazine, March 4, 1936.

# Warship Loss Raises British Figure to 23

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—British losses of vessels in its navy mounted to 23 today with announcement by the Admiralty that the 1475-ton destroyer Exmouth had been mined or torpedoed in the North Sea with apparent loss of all hands.

It raised to 82,000 tons the losses suffered to British fighting ships.

It was Britain's second destroyer sunk within four days and its heaviest fatality at sea since November.

The Exmouth normally carried 175 men, but wartime crews usually are increased about 10 per cent. Built in 1934 at a cost of about £330,000 the Exmouth was a flotilla leader, carrying five 4.7-inch guns, seven smaller guns, and eight 21-inch torpedo tubes.

The sinking was the first naval loss in which not a man was reported saved.

The warship was the same class as the Grenville, destroyer which sank Jan. 21 with 81 fatalities.

Other destroyer losses were the Blanche and Gipsy, which struck mines Nov. 23, and the Duchess, which sank in a collision with another warship Dec. 13.

The Exmouth's commander, Capt. R. S. Benson, received the distinguished service order last month for "successful action against enemy submarines."

Biggest individual sinkings to date have been the 22,500-ton aircraft carrier Courageous, torpedoed Sept. 18 in the English Channel; the 29,150-ton battleship Royal Oak torpedoed Nov. 14 at Scapa Flow; and the 16,697-ton armed merchant cruiser Rawalpindi, sunk by a German pocket battleship Nov. 25, near Iceland.

Besides the Exmouth the Norwegian steamer Sydfold, 2,433 tons, was sunk by a mine or torpedo off the Scottish coast with five of her crew missing.

The British trawler New Haven was reported lost today after being a week overdue.

## French Blamed

ROME, Jan. 24 (AP)—Il Popolo d'Italia, Premier Mussolini's Milan newspaper, today published a Genoa dispatch blaming the French for the fatalities aboard the Italian liner Orazio because the French Navy halted the ship four hours to remove 12 German passengers.

The dispatch called the delay "fatal," asserting that otherwise the Orazio "would have been able to reach Barcelona and save all her passengers." The Orazio was en route to South America via Barcelona.

Meanwhile in Genoa a checkup on the number of survivors from the burned liner left at least 52 persons unaccounted for today, and Italian Line officials expressed fear the total might reach 100.

The unknown number of survivors taken to Marseille by French rescue boats before the Italian liners Conte Biancamano and Colombo arrived here yesterday with more than 500 others led to uncertainty over the exact losses.

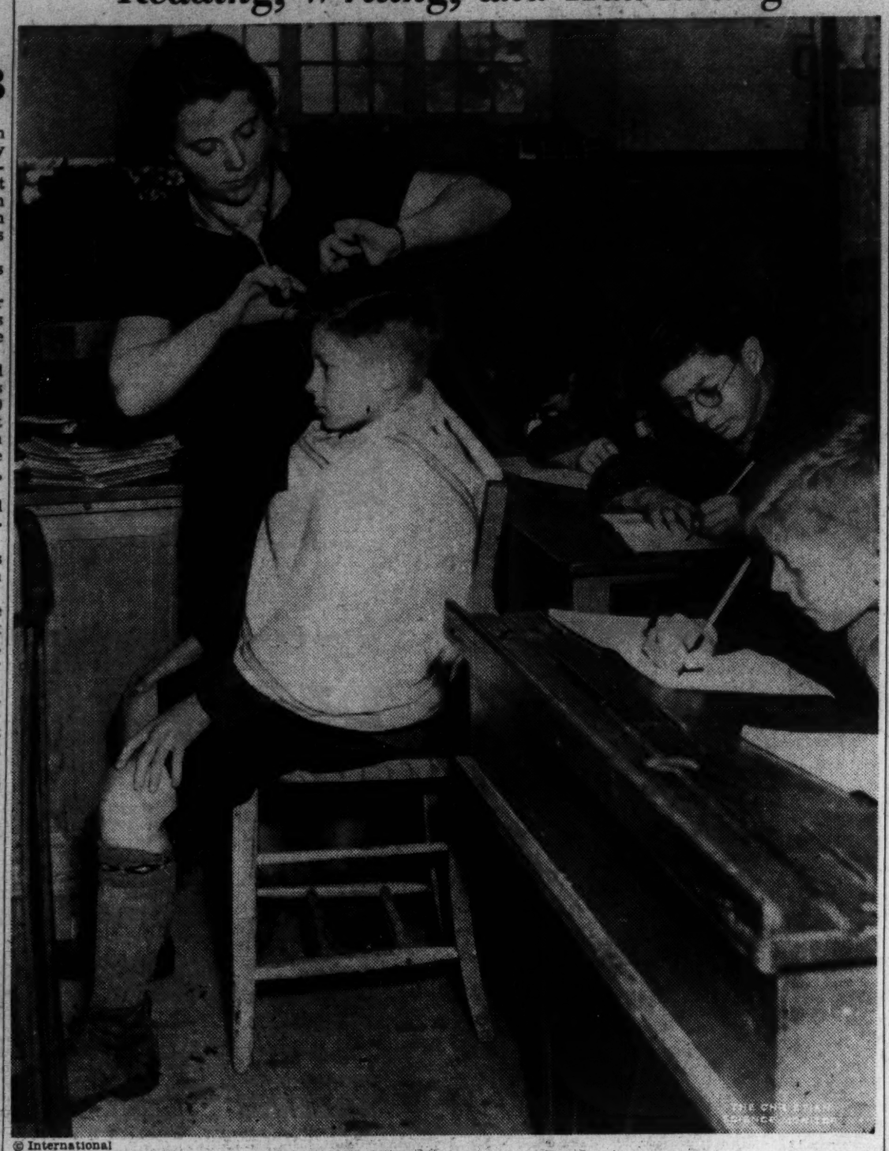
The Orazio's original passenger and crew lists totaled 643 before a fuel oil blast turned the Orazio into a blazing hulk off the French Mediterranean coast.

## All Games of Chance Under Ban in Miami

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Gambling was taboo in Miami Jan. 24 by Police Department edict. Sergeant C. O. Huttoe, head of the vice squad, let it be known that all games of chance in the tourist resort center, including church-sponsored bingo, came under the rigid ban.

Sergeant Huttoe and Richard H. Hunt, attorney for Safety Director Daniel G. Reynolds, were witnesses before a Federal grand jury. Their testimony was a secret.

# Reading, Writing, and Haircutting



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**Teacher Also Serves as Barber**

Mrs. E. Jones, a schoolteacher of Southwark, England, has been evacuated with her class to Heyshott in a rural section. There the lessons go on as usual, but without the almost daily threat of German air raids. And Mrs. Jones has had to study haircutting, for that task has been added to her duties. Here Mrs. Jones gives one of her pupils a trim while the others are busy with their school tasks.

# Britain and Japan Expected To Reach Accord Over Germans

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Jan. 24—A satisfactory outcome of the dispute over the British Navy's action in taking German passengers of military age off the Japanese liner Asama Maru is expected here as a result of conversations at Tokyo between Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador, and Japan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita.

These talks were followed by a meeting of the Japanese Ambassador, Mamoru Shigemitsu, with Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax today.

The British thesis is that it is an established practice of international law that citizens of a belligerent state liable to military service can be taken off neutral ships on the high seas.

It was done as a matter of course in the last war. And during the present war the practice has been continued by both sides not only without either of them denouncing it but also without protest from the neutrals concerned.

**Precedent in Present War**

The Germans, for example, took 11 British fishermen off a Swedish vessel in the North Sea Sept. 24 and have removed numerous Poles from Swedish, Estonian, and other vessels in the Baltic. Similarly the British had taken Germans off Portuguese and other neutral ships before touching those on the Asama Maru.

Naturally therefore the indignation which swept Japan came as somewhat of a surprise to British authorities.

Indeed it is safe to say, if it had been realized here that Japan took a different view on the questions of international law involved, the British might have explained to Japan in advance that in this matter they were only doing what the Germans themselves were doing and what every belligerent claims a right to do including the Japanese themselves.

**Truce During Talks**

The heat engendered by the incident might have been avoided had such an explanation preceded the removal of the Germans instead of following it.

The issue now appears to be narrowing down to a request on the part of Japan that Britain should refrain from further interference with Japanese vessels while the question of the legality of British action in respect to the Asama Maru is threshed out.

The original Japanese contention was that only members of the fighting services are liable to seizure.

The British, on the other hand, claim that in a country where conscription is in force, every fit man of military age is a potential member of the fighting services. They maintain that the Germans removed from the Asama Maru all fall into this category, being mostly technicians on the way home for warlike employment.

The British point out that other German citizens on board the Asama Maru were not taken.

**British Hold Action**

Pending friendly agreement on the Asama Maru Case it is considered unlikely here that any more Japanese ships will be called on to surrender German passengers at present.

At the same time some British circles consider the Japanese might meanwhile be asked voluntarily to detain German passengers of whom any doubt may be felt whether they are military or nonmilitary so that if the two countries ultimately decide the British action is justifiable they can be handed to Britain by the Japanese themselves as prisoners of war.

## Another Stopped

HONOLULU, Jan. 24 (AP)—Capt. S. Ito of the Japanese liner Tatuta Maru said on arrival here today that an unidentified warship ordered his ship to halt at 10:55 p. m. Jan. 18, and asked its destination and nationality by blinker signals from a distance of two miles.

The Tatuta was given authority to proceed at 11:05, Captain Ito said. The incident occurred when the Tatuta was 170 miles out of San Francisco, where the Tatuta departed Jan. 18.

Reservations had been made for 512 crew members of the scuttled Nazi liner Columbus, but were cancelled without explanation just before the Tatuta left San Francisco. The Columbus crew is still in San Francisco.

# Military Motif Honoring Allies In Paris Styles

PARIS, Jan. 24 (AP)—Patriotism paraded in Paris fashions yesterday in models named "France" and "Paris," featuring suits in the flag colors of red, white, and blue, with embroidered white French roosters with red combs.

The martial note of the styles was in sharp contrast to the feminine and nonmilitary designs in showings of the previous day.

France's Scottish allies also received attention in models of embroidered thistles and kilted plaids —and English aviators were complimented by embroidered wings and suits in Royal Air Force blue.

After a flurry of wide skirts in earlier showings, skirts slimmed down to new narrows relieved by a scant front fullness in pleats or drapes.

Patou kept suits and coats to a minimum width and dropped hems to well below the knee.

Contrasting jackets in pastel colored wools were shown with dark dresses for day and evening wear. Big patch pockets were used throughout, some being four-ply on the order of an accordion.

The camouflage idea was carried out in summer dress collections at Paquin's. New wartime evening dresses camouflaged low decolletés with sheer boleros, and barebacked models were covered with long-sleeve jackets in tulle or lace.

# Allies Query What Rumania Plans for Oil

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Great Britain is consulting with Rumania to determine whether the recent reorganization of the Rumanian oil industry means that more oil is to go to Germany, officials said today. This development coincided with reports here that the Germans are considering a pipeline through Russian-Poland to the Rumanian oil fields.

Rumania recently established a national oil control board with wide powers, and Britain and France yesterday warned Bucharest that any attempt to compel British and French companies in Rumania to furnish oil to Germany might lead to "grave complications."

The official Rumanian news agency in London asserted today that the establishment of the oil control board was aimed at coordinating production, consumption, and export of oil and "should not give reason for apprehension abroad."

A British spokesman said that cases have recently been noted in which the Rumanian Government failed to approve contracts covering oil bought from Rumanian companies by agencies of the Allies, and had failed to grant export licenses for such oil.

Britain, said the spokesman, is concerned and wants to see that Rumania does not interfere with normal commercial contracts with the Allies.

Eighty per cent of Rumania's oil companies are foreign-owned, with British, French, and American interests heavily represented.

## Trains for Reich

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Jan. 24 (AP)—Reliable sources reported today that two passenger trains from Bucharest to Berlin by way of Russian Poland would begin service early next month. This resumption, the informants stated, was made possible by Soviet consent to German operations and policing of some 200 miles of rail line through annexed Russian territory.

Germany's main object in getting control over this line was not resumption of passenger service, these sources explained, but to speed up much-needed shipments of Rumanian oil and wheat. Since Russia occupied the eastern part of Poland, this strip of rail line has been operated by remnants of Polish rail crews, padded out by imported Soviet workers.

According to these reports, German observers found the Poles unco-operative and inclined to sabotage; the Russians inefficient and unused to operating trains over standard gauge tracks. Shipments were said to have been delayed and lost or, in some cases, appropriated for private use.

The line is vital to Germany, but not at all important to Russia, so the Russians, who have changed other lines in Poland to the Russian substandard gauge, left this one as it was.

In Berlin today, however, authorized sources denied reports that German troops were stationed along the line.

Rumania, desirous of giving Germany no reason to march into the country, also is striving to fulfill its agreement to deliver 130,000 tons of oil a month to Germany, plus additional shipments to make up for deficiencies accruing at the start of the war.

Since 80 per cent of Rumania's oil industry is foreign-owned, it can do this only by levying quotas of oil for Germany on all companies regardless of ownership reliable sources said.

Britain in recent weeks has diminished the oil available for Germany by purchasing 400,000 tons.

# French Accept American Zone If Germans Likewise Agree

PARIS, Jan. 24 (AP)—The French Government affirmed yesterday that French and British ships would counterattack if German warships opened fire on them within the 300-mile Pan-American "safety zone."

"No one can ask that we renounce this right," said a Government statement.

If the American Governments wish to see the security zone become a reality, each one of them must give "satisfying assurance" to France that Germany will not send either supply ships or warships into the zone, the French declared.

"Efficacious and proper measures" to keep German ships in American ports once they have taken refuge there, also were demanded.

France said that the American Governments do not seem to have undertaken control of "unneutral service," particularly by radio, in the large security zone and that the French Navy would continue to warn ships when they intercepted enemy messages.

The French statement expressed belief, however, that on the suggested conditions and if all belligerent states agree to the program the security zone plan might be worked out.

[The French statement was similar to the British reply Jan. 15 to the Pan-American protest against violation of the Americas' neutrality zone as forwarded by the President of Panama. At that time the British suggested that the only effective method of achieving the American object of preventing belligerent acts within the zone would be first to ensure that the German Government would not send more warships into it.]

## Last of Nazi Crew Leave Ellis Island

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Five German seamen—the last of 576 members of the crew of the scuttled Nazi liner Columbus—were released from Ellis Island yesterday.

Two had permission to remain in the United States, a third was given 90 days to prove he had the right to stay, and two will rejoin their former colleagues on the Pacific Coast, who are awaiting transfer to Germany.

Among those released was Second Officer Kurt Hinsch, whose American wife sued in Federal Court for his release for the 60-day stay ordinarily granted to "castaways." He left Ellis Island with his wife, the former Miss Liselotte Gastmeyer, who said they were going to her parents' home at Weehawken, N. J.

## Pendergast Aide Cleared of 'Neglect'

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 24 (AP)—W. W. Graves, Jackson County (Kansas City) Prosecutor, was cleared of Circuit Court charges of neglect of official duty yesterday with the dismissal of three remaining indictments.

The Prosecutor, a Pendergast machine lieutenant who drew the fire of Gov. Lloyd C. Stark early in the Executive's announced and successful campaign to fight Kansas City's machine rule, still faces an ouster suit filed directly in the State Supreme Court.

# How Are U-Boats Located? Sound and Aerial Detection

**By a Naval Expert**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

While major attention has been attracted by the sinking of another British destroyer, fewer headlines have been devoted to Britain's claim that it is "pretty certain that half the U-boats with which Germany began the war have been sunk."

The words were those of Mr. Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty.

Simple division indicates that this claim would account for about 35 submarines, for the Reich started the war with about 70. The toll indicates the marked advance that submarine detection methods have made since 1914-18.

The sound detecting devices of the World War era operated on the theory of picking up and amplifying noises transmitted through the water.

When the apparatus was in use, the observing vessel had to stop, otherwise the noise made by its propellers prevented the reception of fainter sounds. Despite this handicap, the results obtained were very satisfactory.

**Submarines Must Move**

As would be expected, strenuous efforts were made to reduce and deaden sounds in submarines, but complete elimination of noise was impossible, because a submerged submarine is never in equilibrium and must keep moving so it can be controlled by the diving rudders.

As long as the propellers revolve, there is noise and only on those rare occasions when it can rest on the ocean bottom, is a submerged submarine completely quiet.

Today, however, pumps may clank and motors whirr without being given a thought, because the old type sound detector has been superseded by a far more efficient piece of apparatus which operates on an entirely different theory.

A searching vessel emits a high-pitched signal and delicate receivers catch and record any echo that may come. And the searcher does not have to stop while using it.

The British claim that their instruments will reveal the presence of a submarine anywhere within a mile of a vessel equipped with it. The same sound system is available for use in submarines and can be used for playing a sort of hide and seek game.

**Locating the Sub**

When an echo is received, adjustments are made which determine the bearing of the submarine, and the searching vessel heads toward it. If two or more searchers are present, the submarine's exact location is quicky revealed, as it is where the courses of the searchers intersect after all have headed toward the echo. And it is there that a pattern of depth bombs is laid.

Airplane observation imposes new limitations on submarine operations. In clear, smooth water where there is a white sandy bottom an airplane can detect a submarine at great depths.

Under less favorable conditions, detection is more difficult, but it is always possible at greater than periscope depth, and if a submarine suspects the presence of an airplane, it takes a chance in coming up far enough to look through the periscope.

Within the submarine, the moral effect of the airplane is very great, as the detonation of a bomb is often the first intimation of a plane being near.


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| HOUSTON, TEXAS — Norton's | WILKES-BARRE, PA. — Fowler, Dick & Walker |
| LITTLE ROCK, ARK. — Bauman's | WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — Frank A. Stith Co. |

# U. S. Counters Steel Firm's Figures

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Government experts tried today to counter the United States Steel Corporation's assertion that lowering steel costs would not increase demand or stimulate employment.

In a technical reply to a highly technical argument, Melvin G. de Chazeau of the University of Virginia, who has been given the job by the Monopoly Committee of replying to the Steel Corporation's arguments, asserted that in some instances lower steel prices would stimulate construction, would increase work and in the larger economy of the Nation as a whole, would stimulate recovery.

Economic giants continued to hurl batches of statistics at each other today in the Monopoly Committee room where nonplussed newspaper reporters and even some members of the Committee confessed to find subject matter completely over their head.

**Challenges Basic Theory**

It is agreed on all sides that the matter is of great importance since it challenges the basic thesis that lower prices necessarily stimulate demand.

The big Steel Corporation has had 30 technicians and economists, under the staff generalship of Prof. Theodore O. Yntema of the University of Chicago School of Business, at work for a year and a half on this one answer to the Monopoly Committee, and yesterday poured a flood of highly technical statistical reports and graphs upon the committee at one time.

Professor de Chazeau's reply to Professor Yntema's researches were not couched in laymen's language, either. His statement was devoted, first, to a critical analysis and breakdown of the statistics, and secondly to the larger question of prices in relationship to unemployment.

**Cutting Sometimes Justified**

"Proper price changes," he said, "may not merely shift an existing demand in time but, through their impact on investment, employment, and income in the economy as a whole, they may bring a net increase in total demand. Thus, a price policy dictated by a demonstrated short-run inelasticity of demand for steel (i. e., a high price) may defeat the interests of the industry."

Reporters interpreted this statement to mean that in some instances it would be a short-sighted policy for a big corporation like United States Steel not to cut its prices, even though, for a short time, it might take a loss in so doing.

Not only would this be short-sighted policy for the Steel Corporation, but (they interpreted the professor to say in latter comments) it would be a serious matter for the national welfare. For if all big companies refrained from cutting it would mean artificial rigidity, or deepening of unemployment and depression.

It was a pretty serious thing, the professor seemed to imply, when United States Steel, which offers price leadership to the basic industry, makes its prices rigid.

**Meaning Asked**

Newspaper reporters have been putting gentle pressure on members of the Monopoly Committee to see if they cannot get interpretive statements of what the economists mean as the hearings go along.

As a sample of today's testimony which, it is alleged, required a translation, there was a discussion of the "cross-elasticity of the individual demand curve" and "the price elasticity of the market demand curve."

# Japan Proposes Peace Plan To Chinese Puppet Governor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23 (AP)—The terms of a tentative peace agreement between Japan and Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier, which would grant Japan most of the objectives for which it invaded China were disclosed today by the sources close to Mr. Wang.

Japan would get economic dominance over China and sweeping military and political rights in several important special areas.

The terms as disclosed indicate that Mr. Wang is yielding much to Japan while receiving no guarantees.

Informants said that a formal peace accord has not yet been concluded, but a "gentlemen's agreement" already has been signed.

The principal terms include:

Recognition of the Japanese conquest of Manchukuo.

Formation of a Japanese-Manchukuoan - Chinese anti - Communist Alliance.

Agreement by Japan to withdraw troops within two years from any area in central or south China where "the new government demonstrates its ability to maintain peace and order."

Joint government over Inner Mongolia by the Japanese Army and the Chinese.

The establishment of North China as a semi-autonomous area.

Permanent occupation by Japan of Hainan Island "for purposes of national defense" and naval operations. Hainan lies off the South China coast opposite French Indo-China.

# N. Y. Records Case Linked to Bail Bond Violations

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—The trial of Cuthbert J. Behan, suspended police Lieutenant, charged with having stolen and mutilated 7200 police station records, opened in the Brooklyn Supreme Court today with a declaration by Deacon Murphy, prosecuting attorney, that he would prove that Mr. Behan stole the records to cover evidence of widespread bail bond fraud.

The case is part of the investigation by Assistant Attorney General John Harlan Amen into alleged official corruption in Brooklyn. It is known that the prosecution attaches considerable importance to the Behan case, Mr. Amen having been quoted as saying there was not a Brooklyn precinct free from bail bond irregularities.

Mr. Murphy, chief aide of Mr. Amen, summed up the case against Mr. Behan, recalling that Patrolman Edward T. Lawlor and James J. Sweeney had testified in Federal Court that they saw the defendant in the police station record room at the time of the alleged theft.

On the other hand, Hyman Barshaw, Mr. Behan's attorney and formerly Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, declared he would produce witnesses to prove that Mr. Behan could not have been near the record room at the time charged.

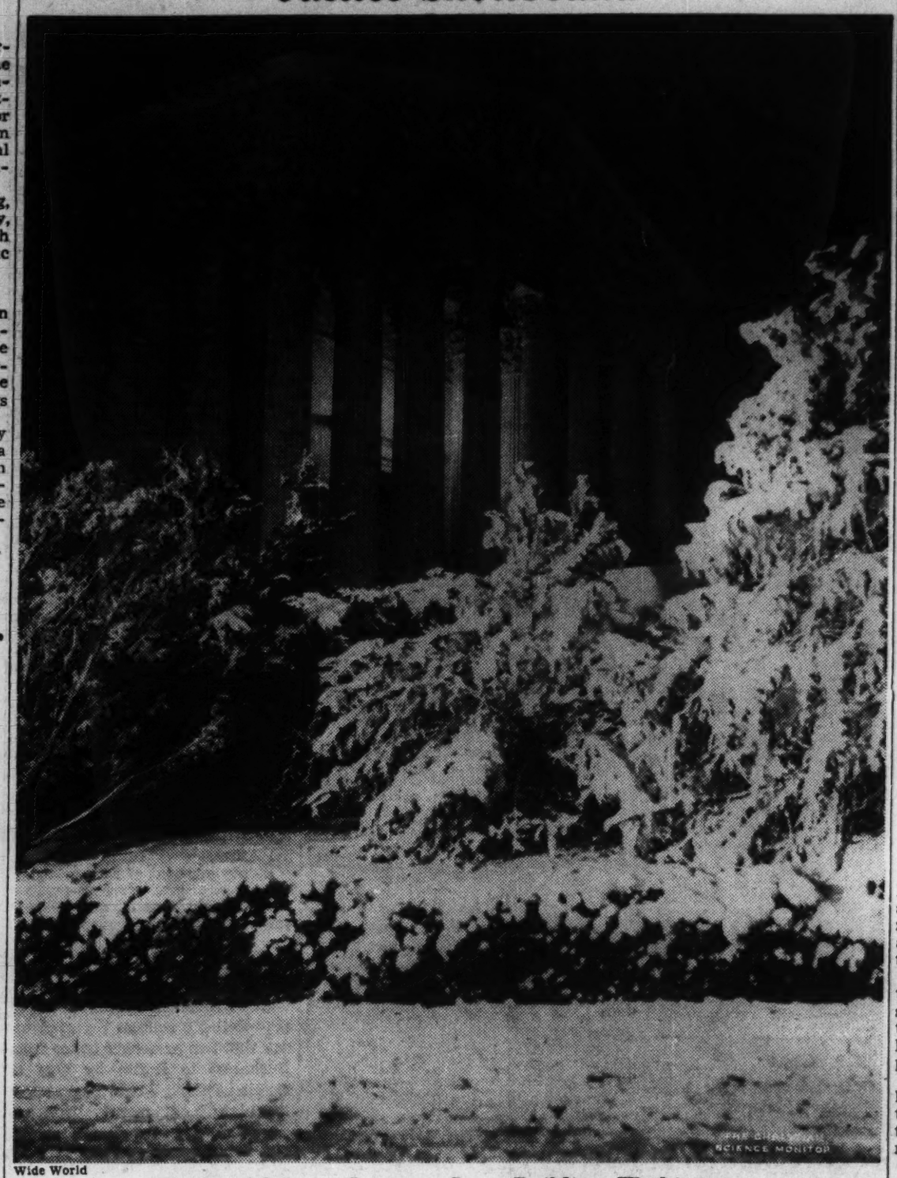
Another development in the Amen investigation saw Harold W. Carver, who, with his employer, Vito Picone, wealthy Brooklyn contractor, are out on heavy bail charged with bribing a State insurance fund official, appear before one of Mr. Amen's extraordinary Grand Juries in a role described by the Amen office as "co-operative."

Since Mr. Carver is also charged with forgery in entering fraudulent bookkeeping records he is being held in $47,500 bail.

**Country-Sized Estates**

Some estates belonging to the landed gentry of Brazil are bigger than the British Isles.

## *Justice Snowbound*



Wide World

The United States Supreme Court Building, Washington

# Washington Digs but Still There's Snow

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Washington today dug out of a picture postcard snowstorm that covered national shrines and memorials under a 9½-inch mantle of white.

Since it only takes half an inch of snow to disrupt the easy-going traffic of this Southern Capital at the best of times, the effect of the storm was a disruption of ordinary life, particularly for those tens of thousands of Government employees who live in the suburbs.

The big dome of the Capitol this morning was snow-covered. The Lincoln Memorial reflecting pool, which has been frozen so hard this winter that ice skating has been good, something exceptional here, was white under its blanket, while the White House was not only whiter than usual, but surrounded by an expanse of drifts.

Washington, in fact, has been having an "oldtime winter."

The Finns and Russians may think it is cold at 50-degrees-below, but Washington feels it is much more frigid comparatively for Virginia and Maryland at 8 degrees above.

**B-r-r, Despite the Finns**

Another unusual experience this year is the freezing of the Potomac River, so that hundreds of persons were out yesterday skating, or trying to learn to skate in one of the rare local opportunities.

But today there was no skating.

The snow fell all night, and this morning many suburbs were all but snowed in. There was no milk, no newspapers, no food deliveries.

Since Washington is a one-job town, and everybody works for the Government, the rush hour crowds were seriously handicapped.

Boston, Chicago, and New York that know about snow and are equipped with ploughs and automobile chains take it in their stride.

But this Capital doesn't bother much about such things.

The result was stalled streetcars every little way, and vainly whirling automobile wheels at every strategic corner.

**People Just Walk**

There wasn't a free taxicab in the city.

By the Treasury Department snow was shoveled up breast high to the sidewalks.

Major efforts were made to clear streets in front of the White House and round the Capitol. Streetcar passengers got out and walked. At one point in the morning, a member of The Christian Science Monitor Bureau Staff noted six blocks of empty streetcars helplessly tied up, car to car.

The famous automobile Route 1 to Richmond was snowbound.

The AAA said that its operators had taken "S O S" calls from 1,000 stranded motorists at 10 a. m.

The Norfolk & Washington boats that ply up the Potomac, past some of Washington's famous parks, were tied up by ice.

Snow lay drifted over states all down through the Deep South today as far as Atlanta, Ga., and children who never played snowball before were having the time of their lives. Trains from the South into the Capital were arriving from 2 to 5 hours late.

**Cake Gets a Jolt**

A truck that was carrying a 5½-foot cake to the White House as a symbolic gift of the American Federation of Labor's Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union for the campaign for funds on the President's birthday rolled into a snow bank and the massive piece of pastry was jolted and broken. The confectioners said, however, that they would repair the cake before it is exhibited at a banquet tonight in connection with the drive.

# Fair Trial in 'American Way' Asked by Jews for Frontists

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—A demand that the 17 members of the "Christian Front," now being held in $50,000 bail bond each on charges of conspiring to overthrow the Government of the United States and set up a dictatorship, be given a fair trial in accord with the "American way" is contained in today's issue of the Jewish Day, a Yiddish language daily paper here.

Apeparing in English and written by Robert Daru, counsel to the Jewish Day and President of the New York County Criminal Courts Bar Association, the article commends Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General of the United States, for his order that the "Christian Front" case be traced to the end of its ramifications, but urges that all hysteria be ruled out.

**Full Protection Urged**

"In giving the deserved praise to the Attorney General for having promptly taken steps to investigate this matter in order that the Government and the public may become thoroughly informed of its ramifications, if any, we would make one suggestion," Mr. Daru says. "In the Department of Justice there exists a special division for the preservation and protection of civil rights. That division should be instructed by the Attorney General to see to it that none of the rights and privileges of the persons accused are violated by reason of any zeal or hysteria in this investigation.

"That is the American way, and these misguided persons, no matter how guilty they may be, can best be shown the American way by being accorded the full benefit of the presumption that a person charged with a crime is innocent in the eyes of the law until proven guilty beyond doubt after a fair trial."

Interest in the article was especially high here, since the "Christian Front" is an anti-Semitic organization with its spokesmen frequently advocating extra-legal action against Jews.

**Move for Deportation**

Meanwhile, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia announced that the Federal authorities would be asked to institute deportation proceedings against William G. Bishop, said to head the inner clique of the "Christian Front." Mr. Bishop was said to be a native of Vienna, Austria, and is in this country illegally, having jumped the steamship Vestris of the Lamport & Holt line, when the vessel was here in 1926.

Mayor La Guardia said that police reports show that Mr. Bishop served 90 days in the workhouse in 1935, having been arrested with a .38 caliber revolver in his possession.

In Brooklyn, United States Attorney Kennedy, in charge of the "Christian Front" case, reported that one of the defendants, George Kelly, had asked permission to waive immunity and to appear before the grand jury.

# Westinghouse Wages Up 12 P.C.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company announced today that wages and salaries of all employees would be adjusted upward 12 per cent from base rates this month in accordance with the company's wage and salary plan.

The plan, in operation more than three years, provides that wages and salaries be adjusted upward or downward each month within certain limits as the state of the company's business indicates.

A. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Board, said that, though the adjustments are made in accordance with the average earnings of the company for the preceding three months, the wages paid are part of the cost of production and are not taken from accrued earnings.

Net earnings for the last three months were $4,784,552, of which $1,363,840 was earned in October, $1,822,117 in November and $1,598,595 in December. Last month the adjusted compensation to all employees was 10 per cent above base rates.

Approximately 48,500 employees will receive this month's adjusted compensation in the company's 57 manufacturing and service plants and in hundreds of sales and service offices.

## *Shower Singing: Its Secret Told*

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Rally round, you bathtub baritones. Three learned gentlemen say you'll get a lift from warbling in the water.

Three University of Southern California professors held a council and then sang out:

Horatio Cogswell of the School of Music: "In the shower you can hear your voice with your inner ear because it is reflected from a surface so near to you. The voice seems clearer, more resonant, fuller."

Dr. Floyd L. Ruch of the psychology department: "There is added pep brought by the stimulus of water striking the body. The individual can sing without fear of disapproval or of being embarrassed."

Dr. Arthur W. Nye, Physicist: "The hard surface of the shower room does not absorb sounds, so they are reflected with greater resonance. The film of water makes an even better reflector. These factors combine to make the voice sound better to the soaking Caruso and give him reason for singing."

# British Old-Age Plan To Fit Cash to Needs

By Peter Lyne

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Jan. 24—The British Government's decision to increase the rate of old-age pensions only to the extent of meeting individual needs marks a new departure in treatment of national contributory insurance schemes.

The plan, announced by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons last night, has come as a surprise answer to the Labor Opposition's long-standing demand for a flat-rate addition to the existing 10 shillings weekly pension.

**Expected to Meet Need**

Ministerial opinion believes the concessions will prove adequate to ease the burden on pensioners hardest hit by the rising costs of living.

The concessions are that those who pass the household means test—less rigorous than the poor law inquiry into private means—are to have an addition, which may amount to five shillings or more, to the ordinary weekly rate.

Insured spinsters and wives of insured men over 65 will receive pensions at 60 instead of 65 as now.

The needs test will be calculated on a basis of means only of those living in a pensioner's house, where the poor law test takes account of the income of members of a family living away from home.

**Method Made Easier**

In addition, the stigma of pensioners unable to subsist on 10 shillings having to apply for public assistance is to be removed. Instead of local authorities making additional grants, a central organization will deal with applications and payments are to be made through the Post Office.

It has been estimated that under the old system nearly 200,000 pensioners preferred to suffer privations rather than to undergo the humiliation of "going on the parish."

This point has been the spearhead of the Opposition attack on the existing pension scheme, and the new arrangement is aimed to meet labor objections.

But Sir John's announcement of concessions in the Commons has not been well received by the Parliamentary Labor Party and strong opposition is promised when the bill is debated.

The chief criticism is of the existence of the means test in what is supposed to be a contributory scheme. It is contended that the only way the Government can compensate one of the neediest sections of the community for the increased cost of living is by raising the flat rate of pensions.

Further, the Labor Party chides the Government for placing the financial burden for reducing the pension qualification age for wives and spinsters from 65 to 60 mainly on employers and employees who will have to make increased contributions.

More friendly reception is given the new scheme in Liberal Party quarters.

The Manchester Guardian excuses the Government for showing more ingenuity than generosity in light of the need for conserving the nation's expenditure and the desirability of encouraging those who have retired to return to work to help the war effort.

The News Chronicle says the scheme has great possibilities for good, but adds that the real test will be the Government's handling of the means tests so that the recipients of supplementary pensions feel they are benefiting from civic right and not public charity.

The Government case against raising the general rate in the present circumstances is an economic one.

Sir John Simon declared many pensioners did not need the increase. At least 375,000 were earning wages, he said; some were income tax payers.

The Trade Union proposal of a five shilling weekly increase would cost the Exchequer £39,000,000, rising to £46,000,000 in 10 years, Sir John said.

Cost of the new Government concessions cannot be calculated till it is known how many extra people will apply for supplementary pensions and until the scale of awards works out in practice.

Concessions to wives and spinsters will cost £8,000,000 annually, rising to £10,000,000. In the first years this will be met by additional contributions from workers and employers.

**Old Cost Basis**

On the old basis, the cost of contributory pensions in Britain this year would be more than £85,000,000, of which the nation would pay £50,500,000.

The cost of contributory pensions for those over 70, which has always been decided on a means test basis, is £14,000,000, which is all paid by the State. At the present rate the cost of pensions will have risen by 1965 to £132,000,000 annually with the State contribution reaching £94,800,000.

# Imports to Canada From Sweden Seen

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—A sharp increase in Canadian imports from Sweden, resulting from curtailment of Swedish trade with many European countries due to war, was predicted recently by the new Swedish Counsul here for the Province of Toronto, J. Ander.

Mr. Ander, who has been acting as Vice-Consul here, was appointed Consul with the opening recently of a consulate in Toronto, raising the number of Swedish Consulates in Canada to three.

Canada's imports from Sweden which are mostly machinery steel, and iron, have increased considerably during the past few years, Mr. Ander said. Last year the Dominion exported $5,111,800 worth of goods to Sweden, and took in $2,144,500 worth from Sweden.

## *Congress Starts Planning Inauguration Ceremonies*

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress already is looking ahead to the inauguration of a President next year. Senator Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia reported approval Jan. 24 by the Rules Committee of a resolution authorizing appointment of a committee of three Senators and three Representatives to plan the inaugural ceremonies Jan. 20, 1941.

"The committee is not premature," Senator Neely told reporters. "The next Congress does not meet until Jan. 3 next year, and that would give only a few days' time for planning."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# Trade of U. S. and Japan Enters Uncertain Stage

*While Washington, as inscrutable as one of Japan's many bronze Buddhas, permits Jan. 26 to approach without making a move to replace the expiring 1911 trade pact, the two Pacific nations enter a period of tense expectancy. Without one official word of condemnation, the United States is using its trade lever as a reminder to Japan that American rights must be respected. The following article, second in a series, explores terms of the treaty itself, and lines of retaliatory action open to the United States after expiration.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Expiration of the Japanese-American commercial treaty Friday automatically opens to President Roosevelt numerous avenues for clamping restrictions on imports from the Far Eastern Empire.

Simultaneously, the ending of this 1911 treaty—by which the two nations contracted to give each other the best treatment commercially that was extended other nations—removes the legal barrier to a congressional embargo on American exports to Japan.

No new treaty is even under negotiation. The State Department yesterday deflated reports of a possible modus vivendi, or temporary arrangement in general terms, by refusing to grant Japan's request for an exchange of notes defining the status of trade relations after the treaty expires.

**What May Be Done**

What are the possibilities?

The President may impose a 10 per cent extra duty on all Japanese exports to this country, arriving in Japanese ships, by virtue of an 1828 law designed to foster the American Merchant Marine.

Counterbalancing this Act of Congress is a proclamation by President Grant in 1872 that, discrimination by Japan against American products having ceased, Japan should enjoy the same rate of duties as other nations. This proclamation never has been revoked.

It was mentioned recently by Basil Harris, Commissioner of Customs, as applicable after the expiration of the commercial treaty to assure Japan continuance of the same treatment given other countries.

This means that, after Friday, trade with Japan will continue as it has up until Friday, unless special action is taken.

(Legal experts say international law would govern other expiring privileges of the treaty such as the right of Japanese to carry on business here, enjoy full protection, immunity from military service, patent and copyright protection and the like. Under such law, two nations apply most-favored-nation treatment unless discrimination is found.)

**Charge of Bias Reiterated**

So far so good. But officials say President Roosevelt could find that Japan is discriminating against American goods in Japan or in Japanese-occupied China. The latter charge has been made repeatedly by the State Department in formal notes.

If the President is willing to find there has been discrimination by Japan against American commerce, he can, on his own authority, revoke the proclamation of President Grant and invoke the Act of 1828.

Further he can invoke the 1930 tariff act and impose new duties on Japanese products or goods imported in Japanese ships.

Of still greater importance, the President, on finding that discrimination continues even after imposition of the new duties, is empowered by the 1930 act to boycott all imports from Japan. American imports from Japan in 1938 amounted to $126,820,000.

But the President is not empowered to place any embargo or restrictions on American exports to Japan. This is the subject of legislation pending in Congress.

**Provisions of Treaty**

Signed Feb. 21, 1911, by the Secretary of State Philander C. Knox, and the Japanese Ambassador, Y. Uchida, the treaty of commerce and navigation generally guarantees to the signatories the same good treatment each one metes out to all other nations.

It consists of 18 articles and provides that:

Japanese shall have free liberty to visit, travel, and live in America to carry on trade. The same, as in succeeding paragraphs, applies equally to Americans in Japan.

They shall receive "the most constant protection and security for their persons and property."

They shall not pay taxes or charges any higher than paid by Americans.

They shall be exempt from military service or forced contributions.

Their buildings and homes shall not be searched or their books examined except under the conditions prescribed by law for Americans.

They "shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers" in America.

America must not impose any higher duties or charges on the import or export of products from or to Japan than are imposed on products to or from any other country.

**Equality in Commerce**

No prohibition must be imposed by America on the importation or exportation of any article from or to Japan which is not equally extended to the same article imported from or exported to any other countries.

[This was the article which legal experts of the State Department told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would make an embargo against Japan illegal. Shortly after this opinion was given, Secretary Hull abrogated the treaty, thus removing legal obstacles to the embargo.]

Japanese corporations may operate in America and appear in American courts as plaintiffs or defendants.

No tonnage or harbor duties can be imposed on Japanese ships that are not imposed on ships of other nations. Japanese shall enjoy the same protection as Americans in regard to patents, trade-marks and designs.

While the treaty itself was redolent of amity, President Taft in proclaiming it had to note a latent dispute already existing between the two nations by stating that Senate ratification was conditioned on continued effectiveness of the 1907 "Gentlemen's Agreement" which practically cut off Japanese immigration into the United States.

# U. S. Pressure On Japan Backs Rights in China

(Continued from Page 1)

its future commercial relations with Japan correspond to Japan's treatment of American rights throughout the Far East. It can be stated that there is every intention to use this freedom and it is apparent that relations between the two countries are entering a new and critical stage.

**Relations Held in Suspense**

It is the view in Washington that the decision to hold Japanese-American trade relations entirely in suspense, with all that decision implies, constitutes the potentially most important single Far Eastern event since Japan undertook to open China to itself and close it to the rest of the world.

Thus it is now open to the United States to withhold decisive war materials essential to the continuance of Japan's conquest of the Chinese, to reduce one of its most cherished foreign markets and to curtail its foreign exchange; or on the other hand, it is now open to the United States to reward Japan whenever it shows a willingness to reconsider its unlimited plans of conquest in Asia and to redress its economic discriminations against American trade.

The United States wishes to pursue the latter course of co-operation. The United States has decided that it will pursue the course of retaliation if necessary.

**Conciliation or Retaliation?**

The Government is preparing to reply in kind to Japan, whether it be conciliation or censure, at a time when, it is convinced, its actions can bear most heavily, one way or the other, on Japanese policy. The Department of Commerce times a report on the effects of the abrogation of the Japanese commercial treaty to give particular point to the State Department's unwelcome news to Tokyo's Ambassador, Kensuke Horinouchi.

This special report stresses America's role as "Japan's most important customer among individual nations." It points to the United States as the largest supplier of the equipment and raw materials needed for its industries, providing it with 34 per cent of its total annual imports and purchasing from Japan 16 to 20 per cent of its total exports.

"It is obvious," the report says significantly, "that exports to the United States constitute an important source of the foreign exchange Japan requires to purchase the raw materials utilized in its industries."

**American Supplies Needed**

Most important, however, is the extent to which the United States supplies Japan with the essential requirements for its heavy industries. Following are the percentages of the strategic items which go to Japan from the United States: 40 per cent of its raw cotton, 40 per cent of its metals, 70 per cent of its scrap iron, 50 per cent of its machinery, 95 per cent of its automobiles and parts, 65 per cent of its petroleum products and 40 per cent of its wood pulp.

While Japan is now a regimented economy, comparable in some ways to that of Germany, and its industrial and financial bookkeeping kept secret from the world, Washington's information is that the strain and depletion of the still inconclusive war with China are showing their effects and that its industrial structure cannot well stand continued sapping of its reserve strength. It is believed that Japan's reserves are near the bottom, and its domestic economy is out of gear to an extent that any substantial rupture in its trade with the United States might likely exercise a decisive influence.

**Tokyo Evidences Concern**

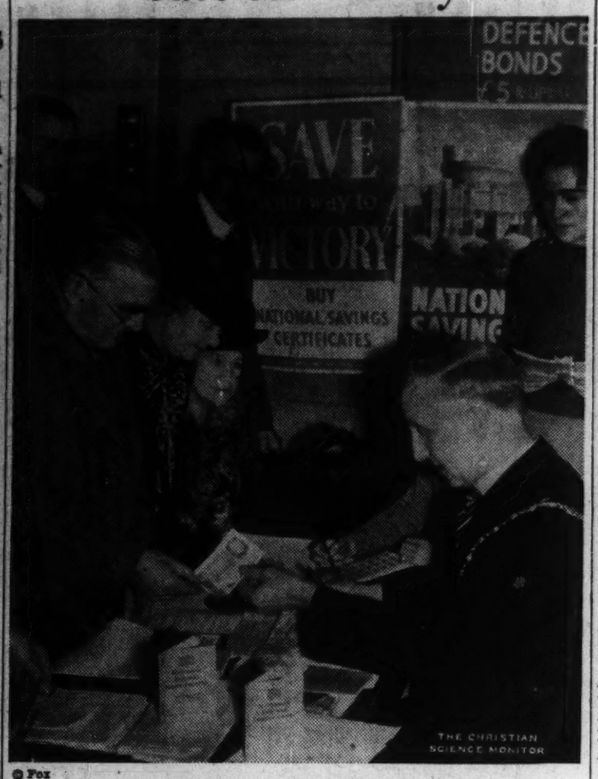
There is evidence that the Japanese are deeply concerned—it would not be too much to say alarmed—over the prospect of an interruption in its commerce both to and from America. It is not without significance that the Tokyo Government, which had not initiated the abrogation of the trade treaty, was too anxious to wait until its expiration on Friday to find out what the United States intended to do, and instructed Ambassador Horinouchi to request an interview with the State Department to ask explicit questions and to suggest that, if a temporary agreement was not to be offered, the United States exchange notes with Japan informally defining the status of its trade relations.

A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, informed Mr. Horinouchi that the answer was no on both points and that while there would be no immediate change in imports or restrictions affecting Japanese goods, trade relations would have to continue on a day-to-day basis, the future depending on Japanese behavior in China.

One clause of the treaty which expires on Friday provided that no prohibition must be imposed by the United States on the importation or exportation of any article from or to Japan which is not equally extended to the same article imported from or exported to any other countries. This article caused the State Department to advise the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that an embargo on strategic supplies to Japan would be legally questionable so long as the treaty was in effect.

Key Pittman, (D) Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will bring his embargo resolution before the committee next Wednesday following the removal of any legal barrier to its enactment. The Administration may not believe that it will require the instrument of the embargo to accomplish its end but it will at least be near at hand to be used by Congress and the Government if circumstances require.

# 'Save for Victory'

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**Campaign on Way in Britain**

This is Britain's first National Savings Shop. The Mayor of Margate helps sell defense bonds behind the counter. This is part of the Empire's plan to obtain the co-operation of small savers in providing the financial sinews of war.

# Japanese Reluctant to Give Power to Army Under Wang

(Continued from Page 1)

signed gentlemen's agreement which he signed with the Japanese, are not necessarily accepted by the Chinese people as completely bona fide.

Chinese public opinion seems to class them in the same category as the famous Tanaka memorial—that is, faithful to the general tenor of the situation, even though perhaps not precisely accurate as to detail.

According to Chen Chun-poo, chief of Mr. Wang's Secretariat in Shanghai, the terms as published in Hong Kong represented only the initial Japanese demands, not Mr. Wang's final concessions.

He likewise declared that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Chunking Government, paid $3,000,000 to win the defection of Kao Chung-wu and Tao Hsi-hsieng, authors of the Hong Kong disclosure, from the Wang camp. However, Mr. Wang has greatly weakened his case by refusing to reveal his version of the final terms, making the rather lame excuse that the time was not ripe.

Meanwhile, both Mr. Kao and Mr. Tao insist that the version they gave was a photostatic copy of the final agreement that is now being sent to the Chiang Government at Chungking.

The unanimous reaction in the Chinese press is that the reported version far exceeds the famous Twenty-One demands which Japan presented to China in 1915, the severity of which aroused protests from most of the great powers. It also nullifies, says the press, the provisions of the former Japanese Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye's terms, announced December, 1938, which involved no violation of China's independence or territorial integrity, and which has been declared to be the basis of the present agreement.

The Japanese spokesman in Shanghai has hardly improved matters by boggling over the question of indemnity. Mr. Wang was reported to have promised to pay Japan's war costs, despite the fact that Prince Konoye had declared that such payments would not be required.

**Definition of Indemnity**

The spokesman became vague on the subject, saying that the definition of the term indemnity was quite a broad one, implying that Japan, as victor, had the right to expect reimbursement, even though such payment might not be termed an indemnity.

Another difficulty is that relating to withdrawal of the Japanese garrisons. It seems certain that the question, which was provided for by the Konoye terms, is not susceptible to a satisfactory solution at present for two reasons. first, it is probable that Mr. Wang's personal safety could only be assured by the presence of Japanese forces, at least in the general vicinity; second, the Japanese are becoming more and more convinced that the Chinese are unlikely to show much enthusiasm in co-operating with Japan in its exploitation of China unless they are kept under pressure.

Irrespective of what terms Mr. Wang may have signed with the Japanese, it would obviously be necessary for Japan to retain its garrisons, however much "face" this may cost Mr. Wang, and however much money it may cost the people of Japan.

Since the presence of Japanese garrisons will be bound to represent a constant source of irritation to the Chinese, this point admittedly presents a dilemma that no one so far has been able satisfactorily to solve.

**Military Plan Watched**

As far as Mr. Wang's own prospective army is concerned, plans for the creation of a considerable military force have drawn a great deal of attention. A Central Military Officers Training Corps has already been organized and it is understood that a Military Affairs Council is being established likewise.

From the Japanese point of view there is the problem of just how useful and trustworthy such an army is likely to prove. Will it display true "sincerity" in co-operating with Japan, or will it develop a character as Chinese as its actual personnel? How much chance is there that it may prove just another problem, instead of a solution of the costly garrisoning problem?

Next, from the point of view of Chinese living in the occupied areas—and Chinese businessmen playing with the idea of according Mr. Wang some support—will the new army actually safeguard the peace or prove the beginning of new troubles? Conceivably it might begin a species of civil war, invading hitherto quiet areas not yet touched by the Japanese and setting these in an uproar.

**No Easy Decision**

If it combated National Government troops, that would make trouble; and if it secretly worked with them and made fresh difficulty with the Japanese, that wouldn't assist in making money either. Those interested more in seeing things quiet down than in encouraging resistance to Japan find no easy decision in sight.

Clearly Japan has no desire to give Mr. Wang too free a hand to do as he pleases—and certain powerful "vested interests" are anxious to see that they are safeguarded in their control of industrial, communication, and import and export monopolies.

# British Cities Continue Black

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP) — Capt. Euan Wallace, Minister of Transport, announced yesterday in Commons that Britain's blackout restrictions would be continued despite protests and said a 20-mile speed limit would be imposed in urban areas to help curb traffic fatalities during such air raid precautions. The announcement was made at a session of the House which heard various complaints related to the war.

It was a "very exceptional visit" that 15-year-old Edmund Ironside made to the Western Front, a spokesman for the Government conceded in the House.

Edmund's father is Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the British Imperial Staff. The occasion was his being decorated Jan. 8 with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. The invitation came from his father's superior, Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies.

War Secretary Oliver Stanley, explaining the circumstances, said it was not likely that children would visit the front in the future. As for young Ironside, well he still wants to join the—Navy.

Lord Stamp, Economic Adviser to the Government, told the House of Lords that British export trade was recovering but urged a constant watch on those things "which enter into export costs and deprive us of the very means by which the nation can live and win the war."

# British Move To Bar 'Radio' Food to Reich

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Britain's Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today it had a plan to halt German-American sympathizers from cabling dollars to the Netherlands for food purchases to be shipped to Germany.

The Ministry declared the food actually took about a quarter of the money and the remainder went into Germany's foreign exchange reserve.

Details of the plan to halt the practice were not revealed but officials said no representations had been made to the United States or Netherlands.

## Food Over Britain

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—A system of "wirelessing" food to Germany with headquarters here and branches in 15 other American cities, was reported by its agents to be doing an annual traffic of about $1,000,000.

The forwarding agency, called the Fortra Corporation, was formed by officials detached from the staffs of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines.

"The food packages," said T. E. Kessemeier, President of Fortra, "never get into the mails until they are inside Germany. That's why it is so foolish for Churchill (British First Lord of the Admiralty) to interfere with the United States mails."

Fortra maintains branches in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Md., Atlanta, Ga., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Mo., Los Angeles, San. Francisco, Seattle, Wash., Council Bluffs, Iowa, Detroit, Buffalo, N. Y., and Boston.

## Three-Foot Plume For 9-Inch Bird

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CANBERRA, Australia — A "new" bird of paradise which, in proportion to its size, has the longest tail of any known wild bird, has been found in the Mount Hagen district of the Australian mandated territory of New Guinea.

The bird's body is only about nine inches long; but its tail, consisting chiefly of two white plumes, is nearly three feet long. It makes a clicking or hammering noise, very much like that of a riveting machine at work.

British and American collectors have spent very large sums of money during the last few years in a vain search for new species of birds of paradise. The bird was found by patrol officers of the New Guinea administration.

A specimen received at the Australian Museum, Sydney, has been named "McNicoll's ribbon-tailed bird of paradise," after the Administrator of New Guinea, Sir Walter McNicoll.

## Louisiana Candidate Disappears From Sight

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24 (AP)—James H. Morrison, the candidate whose "convict parade" drew record political crowds in Louisiana's first primary gubernatorial campaign, is mysteriously missing.

The Hammond attorney, who polled 48,186 votes to run fourth in the race, has not been reported seen since the day after the Jan. 16 balloting. Some of his supporters, after reporting they waited futilely for days for word from him, have thrown their support to Sam Jones, attorney of Lake Charles, who will oppose Gov. Earl K. Long in the Feb. 20 runoff. Some observers thought Mr. Morrison was emulating the late Huey P. Long in disappearing without indorsing any candidate in the runoff.

# Canadian License Action Keeps Wheat From Reds

OTTAWA, Jan. 24 (AP)—Canada has forbidden exports of wheat and other materials to Germany's bordering neighbors except by license.

The decision, reached last night with an Order-in-Council, was said by the office of Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King to make it possible now to prevent shipment of 1,250,000 bushels of wheat bought recently for Soviet Russia.

The order contained this provision:

"No person shall export any articles to any neutral country contiguous to territories under enemy occupation or control without having first obtained a permit issued by or on behalf of the Minister of National Revenue."

Official sources indicated the order would be applied promptly against the wheat for Russia on the grounds it might reach Germany. None of the grain had been loaded.

A second Order-in-Council extended powers taken in July, 1937, during the Spanish civil war, to license export of direct materials of war, such as guns, ammunition and chemicals. The new order added to the original list of materials.

During the emergency session in September certain base metals were added to the list of commodities which could be exported only under license. The following articles were added by the second order today:

Artificial abrasives, including abrasive wheels and grindstone, pig iron, steel ingots, blooms and billets, iron or steel rails, pipes and tubes, new or used; mica, including scrap and waste, platinum concentrates and residues, radium and uranium salts and minerals (including pitchblende), selenium, tellurium, pyrites, molybdenum, ore and concentrates, tungsten, ore and concentrates, tungsten carbide, spiegeleisen, sillico-spiegel, sillico-managanese.

## News Ban Issued For Netherlands

AMSTERDAM (AP) — Foreign news writers were notified Jan. 23 by A. J. Lievegoed, chief of the Government Press Service, that they would not be permitted to cable or telephone the following information:

Plans, suppositions, rumors about Netherlandic defenses; information which may endanger maintenance of Netherlandic neutrality or may arouse doubts about this neutrality; anything which may arouse hostile feelings toward the Netherlands abroad; any matter insulting to a friendly power; information on acts, measures and plans of the Netherlandic Government or of another power toward the Netherlands when such information has not been officially confirmed by the Netherlandic Government.

## Irishmen Lose Appeals

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The appeals of two Irishmen from death sentences for the Coventry bombing last August, which cost five fatalities, were rejected Jan. 23 by the Court of Criminal Appeal as more than 100 officers stood on guard to prevent possible action by the illegal Irish Republican Army.


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# Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
January 24, 1940

## French Fashion and Textile Industries Gallantly Carry On

### Responding Loyally to Government's Plea to Keep Their Banner Flying High

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Paris

Superb in their courage, the leaders of the French fashion and textile industries are today gallantly carrying on in a partly deserted, darkened, wartime Paris.

Their campaign is really France's second line of defense. For fashion is France's leading industry. If she is to emerge from the war whole, her fashion industry must now be saved.

It is good to be able to report the success of this behind-the-lines campaign. Recent exports of French fashions and textiles—notably to America—attained a figure almost normal for the half-season collections. This is remarkable—especially as orders had to be given by cable, the foreign buyers not having been able to make their usual trip to Paris.

And yet this success, however gratifying, is regarded as of only secondary importance by the leaders of the French fashion industry. What they want above all else is the industry's united determination to keep its banner flying high, maintain its prestige, and go steadily forward—thus responding with loyal solidarity to the French Government's plea to carry on as usual.

**A Key Industry**

Just what does the art of fashion design mean to France? It is the country's key industry. It maintains hundreds of related industries, such as those producing textiles, ribbons, flowers, plumes, buttons, embroideries, laces and many more. These combined industries, with all their ramifications, employ a vast army of specialists, operators and piece workers. Any prolonged stoppage in activity of the big dressmaking establishments would throw thousands of workers instantly into distress. This stoppage would also diminish French exports at a moment when France acutely needs all her resources.

But there are other reasons, besides patriotic ones, why the French fashion industry should survive in these war-darkened days. French fashion design is a high form of artistic expression; it is indeed an art in itself. Surely a graceful gown and lovely hat are not simply frivolous objects of adornment. They are things of beauty. They are a gracious part of modern civilized living. They are as satisfying to individuals of refined taste as attractive rooms, good music, or charming gardens. And this art of bringing out individual loveliness in women has reached a high peak in France. The "Equinox of the Dressmakers," Princess Bibesco has called Paris.

But let us glance for a moment from the industry itself to some of its style prophecies as revealed in the recent couture collections.

**Present Trends**

French fashions at present are dignified and in accordance with the times, especially with the practical needs of life today. French women look for comfort, for strong and neutral colored textiles, and for free, easy lines. But they do not consent to being uniformed! As real Parisians, they continue to seek the expression of their individualities. If the war is to influence the couture, it will be in another way than by standardizing dress.

Judging by the first indications in the spring collections, styles promise to be as numerous this year and as brilliant as ever.

Let us take for example textiles: the basis of all clothes. This year the big manufacturers of textiles have surpassed themselves in their collections. And woolens predominate for the moment. These materials offer a great variety of uses. For instance, in all the collections are afternoon and evening dresses in fine wool; in wool jersey, crêpe or lace; and in satin-faced woolen materials. Even the hats—turbans or toques—are sometimes developed in jersey, filet-de-laine, or even shetland lace as fine as a silk lace.

**As for Colors**

As far as colors are concerned, prominent place is given to pastel shades of an exquisite delicacy of tone. These are used plain or in combinations of stripes and checks.

The growing importance of ensembles is also to be noted—that is, the use of several textiles in one complete costume. The skirt may be built of one textile, the vest of another, and the mantle and blouse of still others. In most cases a plain material is combined with a blending check, polka dot, or stripe; or else several plain materials of graduated colors are used.

We come now to the domain of silks; and these, this war year, are no less striking and lovely than the woolens. In silk prints one finds a ravishing range of combined tints—for example, phlox pink with caspienne green (Chinese turquoise); and silver gray with blue-green and celestial blue. Certain prints present large bands of cashmere design on mimosa-yellow backgrounds. It is plain that a great deal of silk will be used this spring for tailor-mades and early summer jackets—including surahs and failles, in stripes and checks.

Wide World; Pix

**In spite of the war, Paris' famous dress designers are carrying on their work. Left—This spring-like ensemble by Lucien LeLong in olive-branch green wool is trimmed with tiny tucks and black buttons. Center—Robert Piguet calls this dinner dress "Soldier's Leave." It is of fine black velour-de-laine and is worn with a waistcoat top buttoned down the front, piped all round in red and spangled with rhinestones. Gold eagles are embroidered on the collar points. The very full skirt is gathered onto the pointed basque. Right—The clothes worn in wartime Paris are predominantly simple and practical, as, for example, this navy-and-white checked Irish homespun with a long single-breasted jacket, designed by Hermes. The handbag shown is especially practical, as today in Paris one's hands are always encumbered with gas masks. This bag is a flat pouch attached to a pigskin belt, zipped across the top, with a smaller outside pouch for money.**

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## Why Not Bells for a Hobby?

### They Will Sound as Well as Look Enchanting

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

So far as Miss Martha Wittnauer of East Sixty-sixth Street in New York is concerned, bells are not a means of music-making restricted to the holiday season but are something in which to take pleasure the year around. You wouldn't have the slightest difficulty in understanding what she means by this statement if you were to step into her drawing room. For at one end of the room she maintains a collection of over a hundred bells, grown from a nucleus begun in Switzerland when she was a little girl.

"This small silver bell is the first one I became attached to," she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, lifting a dainty bell as she spoke. "Mother gave it to me. It used to be by my grandmother's hand on the dining table when my grandfather was Mayor of Neufchatel."

In the beginning her "collection" consisted only of goat and sheep bells which she was able to induce the shepherds to give her. "As far back as I can remember I was fascinated by the tinkle—such a tiny tinkle—of the goat bells as the small shepherd boys watched our flocks on the hills and at the edge of my father's vineyards."

There is an enchanting Queen Elizabeth bell which rings when you swing the lady by her royal pompadour. But this seemingly ruthless means of extracting the music is made up, in part, by the music itself, which is a lilting little duet of tones. "That's because there is a double tongue—made by the Queen's two feet pattering against the copper sides of the bell," Miss Wittnauer explained.

In a day when people are making both useful and absorbing hobbies of almost anything, Miss Wittnauer's bell collection illustrates the fun and zest to be had from just keeping on with an interest begun long ago which might easily have been abandoned in the process of "growing up." There is a lesson in the idea for parents to pass on to children, who are notably "savers" of things anyway, but who sometimes need a little word from their elders on the real interest that can spring over a period of years, from saving many types of some one object of interest.

Among Miss Wittnauer's choicest bells is a series of tiny silver bells, about an inch high, which belonged to one of her early doll houses. "These are the ones with which I love to surprise children who come to dinner. In the middle of a meal I get someone in my household to go ring them, two or three at a time; and it never fails to excite and interest the children."

Miss Wittnauer used to be a watchmaker. She has lived most of her life in New York and on her farm, Little Orchards, in Sharon, Conn. She used to be president of the watch-making company which is now merged with the Longines Company, to make the Longines-Wittnauer Watch Company. Secondary to her bells is a collection of clocks and watches she has built up over the years. But she doesn't talk about that a great deal because it smacks of a commercial interest. However, she has a watch which the Lindberghs carried on their flight to the Orient, of which she is naturally very proud.

It is Miss Wittnauer's idea that everyone should have a hobby. It need not be an expensive or elaborate one. Some simple thing will do, and will furnish quite as much fun as a much more ambitious one. There's a hobby waiting for every person, she believes.

"To be really your best with people," she said in conclusion, "and to get the most enjoyment out of your association with them, it is necessary to have some point of common contact, a means of showing them Beauty. And this same link will furnish you yourself with ever so much joy in those silent hours when you wish to be left to yourself. The maintenance of a hobby doesn't require any great amount of either time or effort, and I have found that it repays you many, many times over. I don't say that you must have sound-making devices as a hobby, but I will say that my hobby always sounds as well as looks enchanting. And that, to me, is a great attraction! But I have seen people make just as satisfying hobbies out of silent objects. And, after all, it's the imagination we put into collecting, and the way we use our collections to please and interest others, that are the real proof of the value of the idea."

**Janet Mabie**

### Do You Remember?

Many old-fashioned ideas are being adapted for new-fashioned clothes. Do you remember, for example, the wide velvet bands the girls used to tie high around their necks? Phyllis Brooks introduces the modern version—a mesh band in gold, fastened in front with a jeweled clasp.

### Her Crop Is Sprouting

Now that she has completed work in "The Marines Fly High," Lucille Ball has taken up a little farm work. In a long flat dish, partially filled with water, she has placed a redwood burl, a bit of carrot, a piece of sweet potato. She reports that her crop is sprouting luxurious green fronds—very ornamental—and that she is in no immediate need of farm relief.

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## Petrol Pooling Scheme

### Four Young Matrons Commend It to Those on Rations

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Sedgehill, Dorset

Soon after petrol was rationed in England four young matrons were discussing the new situation. "We find that we have sufficient with which to do our shopping and take an occasional jaunt," said one, "but it requires careful thinking out. The fact that the shops are three miles away—and two of those miles uphill—means that we have to plan our shopping well beforehand."

"It isn't the shopping I find difficult," said another, "it's the meeting people at the station and getting them to places where they can catch trains for the outlandish places they seem to have to reach nowadays. Half my family is scattered round the country. Billy's school is evacuated to Upminster, Jean's to Weydon, and Henry is posted to 'somewhere in England.'"

"The silly part is," said a third thoughtfully, "that after you've managed, with great difficulty, to go to some town, and have used up goodness knows how much petrol getting there, you hear of someone who was there that very same day. There should be a bureau one could ring up when one is going anywhere to find out if anyone else wants a lift."

"How do you manage, Joan?" asked the first speaker.

"Oh, I just walk or use the bus," the fourth member of the group replied. "David's got the car away with him."

There was a moment's silence and then the last speaker looked up with a smile. "Why don't we?" she asked.

"Why don't we what?" her friends exclaimed.

"Form an exchange bureau. I'm car-less at present; I'll take on the telephoning. I'm sure we can save lots of petrol that way."

"Let's try it," said the first speaker. "It'll only mean a little planning."

So they did. Joan rang up all her friends that very day and most of them were only too happy to join in a plan which would help others and save petrol. She made a list of all their names and noted any journeys they intended taking. Presently people began to ring her up.

"Could I get a lift to Shaston?"

"We're going to Nearminster, we'll have the back of the car free and could take three people. We plan to get back about five."

At the end of a month the four friends compared notes. "That petrol pooling scheme is wonderful," said one. "I had enough over to run down and see Hilary at the end of the first period."

"I can't tell you how much simpler life is when I can be independent of the local 'bus," said Joan. "It does run at such awkward hours and besides it is always so full. It's well worth the trouble of running the exchange to get transport back and forth."

"Well, my dear, if you're satisfied, I'm sure we all are," the others said warmly. "It's your organizing that makes the plan go. I do think the scheme's a good one. Let's advise everyone we know to form their own little group."

And this is the best way I know of telling folks.

**J. M. E. C.**

## American Army of Knitters Aids War-Torn Nations

### Mobilized Under Red Cross American Women Are Helping Civilians and Soldiers Overseas

**By Mary Hornaday**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington

It is fortunate for suffering Europe that knitting has been a fad among American women the last few years.

Their proficiency with yarns, together with the country's great national network of local Red Cross chapters, has made it possible for the American Red Cross to respond quickly to pleas from war-torn nations for warm clothing this winter.

According to Miss Mabel T. Boardman, veteran volunteer Secretary of the Red Cross, American women have put in more than 2,000,000 hours of cutting, sewing, and knitting for civilians and soldiers in seven European countries since Oct. 1.

**Eager Response**

"It has been exceedingly gratifying to note the willingness of the women of America to respond to the call of the American Red Cross," says Norman H. Davis, national chairman.

"Every garment our chapters produce will mean real assistance to someone among the thousands of people abroad who are in distress as a result of the war.

"And yet the most that we can do will not be adequate to meet the needs."

Stress in these winter months is being laid on the need for warm clothing and blankets. More than 18,000 sweaters and 30,000 women's and girls' heavy-weight dresses have been completed for shipment to Poland. Smaller supplies of warm clothing are en route to Finland, and to evacuees and refugees in England, France, Hungary, Rumania, Lithuania, and Latvia.

The Red Cross delegation which was sent to Europe soon after the outbreak of hostilities has reported to headquarters that Europe's gravest relief problems today center around the mass movement of populations. Thousands who fled from their homes when the war began were able to take only one suitcase; and strict nationalistic financial regulations make it impossible for them to get at money even when they possess it.

**Originality Encouraged**

To add attractiveness to Red Cross knitting and sewing, new freedom is being given those who volunteer to assist. While certain standards must be met, women are encouraged to display originality in their work. Dainty buttonhole stitches frequently adorn baby jackets; and dull gray outing flannel dresses are gay with red rick-rack braid. Some women even stick brightly-flowered handkerchiefs in pockets to delight the children destined to get the dresses. Since most of the sweaters go to civilians, the Red Cross has forsaken the grays and khakis of the last war for reds, blues, and tans.

Most of the materials are bought by local chapters and distributed free to those who volunteer to work with them, though some chapters have been handicapped by lack of funds. Factories have contributed remnants and, in some cases, new material. Sears, Roebuck & Co. has donated 1,000,000 yards of outing flannel. The women's army of knitters and sewers is functioning today in nearly 10,000 communities.

**Special Groups Busy**

The Senate Ladies' Luncheon Club, whose president is Mrs. John N. Garner, sews for the Red Cross each Tuesday morning. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has working with her at her S Street home many of the women she knew during the World War. Special groups have been formed at the Polish, British, and French embassies to roll bandages and make babies' layettes and dresses. Army and Navy wives are also at work.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has preferred thus far to give her aid in the form of a monthly check, greatly welcomed by the Red Cross which must buy many articles women do not make, such as blankets, long underwear, toothbrushes, soap and spools of thread.

Even children are sewing for the Red Cross. The Junior Red Cross has initiated a program for school sewing which includes the making of children's dresses, boys' shirts, sateen school aprons for French children, afghans, and even snow suits.

**Deserves the Credit**

The major share of the credit for this extensive mobilization of American women goes to one woman—Mabel Boardman, for 40 years unpaid director of volunteer service.

Paying a tribute to long years of organization work Miss Boardman has put in with the Red Cross, President Taft once said, "When you think of Mabel Boardman you think of the Red Cross."

Born to wealth Miss Boardman has never taken a cent from the Red Cross though she has put in eight hours or more of solid work every day for many years. It was she who put millions of women to work for the Red Cross during the World War. It was she who designed, against opposition, the Red Cross uniforms that raised the morale of the staff. It was she who campaigned for the gleaming white marble edifice where the society now has its headquarters.

**Will Stay On**

Miss Boardman had planned to retire January 1, but at the insistence of Chairman Davis, she put away all yearnings for leisure when a new war broke out. She has promised to stay on indefinitely—as long as the war lasts.

Many a grateful government has already bowed at Miss Boardman's feet. She has been decorated by Italy, by Sweden, by France, Belgium, Portugal, Serbia, and Japan. Now it is Finland and Poland she is helping. President Taft was about right.

Miss Boardman is the Red Cross.

## Four Favorite Recipes

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Dear Friends:

With a desire to share with others, I am enclosing herewith several favorite recipes. The one for stuffing is, we believe, quite unusual, but all our friends like it very much. With the recipe for dumplings, there is never a failure.

**Stuffing**

Mix together dry
3 cups bread crumbs, stale and grated (or put through food chopper)
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon sage or any good seasoning
1 cup ground suet
⅓ cup finely chopped celery
Onion, if desired. Do not moisten or pack but fill in loosely. This makes a very light, delicious dressing, and can be reheated and used with leftovers. (About three times this amount for a 12-pound turkey.)

**Dumplings**

Sift together
2 cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt. Add enough
Water to mix stiff batter. Drop in unthickened
Beef gravy or other liquid and cook about 12 minutes, covered closely. If small amount of liquid, the dumplings may be turned without affecting lightness.

**Caramel Devil's Food Cake**

Sift three times
2 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon baking soda
¼ teaspoon (or less) salt
2 tablespoons ground chocolate or 3 tablespoons cocoa.
Cream together
½ cup butter or shortening
2 cups light brown sugar. Add
2 eggs well beaten (beat separately if desired). Mix alternately first mixture and
½ cup sour milk (buttermilk is good)
½ cup boiling water. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 35 to 40 minutes.

Use any desirable icing. Save white of 1 egg if desired for icing as follows:

Mix together
1 cup sugar
3 tablespoons hot water
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 egg white unbeaten. Cook 7 minutes over boiling water, beating while it cooks.

**Quick Chocolate Icing**

Mix together
1 cup sugar
3 teaspoons ground chocolate or cocoa. Add
2 tablespoons butter or substitute
¼ cup milk. Cook over a slow flame until it boils up once or will form a soft ball in water. Remove from fire and let cool slightly, then beat to proper consistency and add to cake.

(Mrs.) S. E. W., California

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# Dies Probe to Continue Under Better Methods

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—The bitterest things said against the Dies Committee in the House yesterday, which voted 345 to 21 to continue its work, were said by members of the Committee itself.

Despite the overwhelming indorsement there were indications that self-criticism and editorial chastisement as to method and procedure would bring about improved methods. The objectives of the Committee were generally indorsed and the Committee's part in exposing and jailing Earl Browder, Communist leader, and Fritz Kuhn, American Bund leader, were hailed.

On the other hand, the House heard three separate members of the seven-man Dies Committee rise on the floor and admit that they had been mistaken in branding a certain trade union "Communist" in their recent report, and apologized for the declaration.

**That One-Man Meeting**

One member of the Dies Committee, Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts revealed the extraordinary story of how Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas called a one-man meeting "on a Sunday night at 6 p. m." that was "clouded in such secrecy that even to this day we of the Committee do not know where it was held" and "called the Committee to order" on his sole authority and issued a report attacking national consumer groups "alleging that all had their inspiration from the same source—Moscow."

An even more exceptional picture was given to the House when Mr. Casey went on to denounce the chief investigator of his own Committee, J. B. Matthews, whom he termed responsible for the consumer report as "a renegade Communist and formerly associated with Consumers Research Inc., a rival consumer organization which was completely spared by the report."

Mr. Matthews' wife is now a member of the staff of this one organization, Mr. Casey declared, which had been spared. The advance copy of the Dies-Matthews report, he charged, before other members of the Committee even knew of its existence, was given to Mr. Berlin, agent of Hearst Magazines, Inc., publishers of Good Housekeeping Magazine, now subject to a complaint against its "seal of approval" by the Federal Trade Commission as false or misleading advertising.

"Think of it!" said Mr. Casey, "an investigation committee, created by the House of Representatives, being used to serve a selfish and private interest."

It was significant yesterday that no member of the seven-man Committee present rose to defend this report. Mr. Dies himself was absent in Texas. Although some members of the Committee defended Mr. Dies in general terms for his enthusiasm and energy, on specific matters they were silent. Thus Representative Samuel Dickstein (D), of New York, asked Representative John J. Dempsey (D), of New Mexico, a "conservative" member, whether he subscribed to Mr. Dies' recent statement that "if the power is given to him under this resolution he will deport 7,000,000 people from this country. Does the Committee approve that kind of a statement?"

"I did not read it and if I had read it I would not give credence to it because the Committee has no such power."

"Such loose statements," repeated Mr. Dickstein, "and press releases disturb the people of the country."

**Also Got High Praise**

Two other members of the Committee gave whole-hearted praise to its work from the floor and offered no apologies. Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey, said the Committee might yet save the Nation from "the illusions and terrors of totalitarian government," while Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama urged the Committee be continued in order "that the people know the facts."

A number said they would vote to continue the Committee, like Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, only in the hope that its procedural methods would be modified. Representative John M. Coffee (D) of Washington put in excerpts from writers and editorial pages critical of Dies procedure, which filled five pages of Congressional Record and ran from the New York Times, Herald Tribune, Baltimore Sun down to and including the Walla Walla Morning Union, along with Dorothy Thompson, Walter Lippman, Arthur Krock and others.

The House debate was at times highly emotional, Committee opponents being charged with favoring Communism, and friends with favoring un-American procedure.

The personal attack on Mr. Dies by Representative Frank E. Hook (D) of Michigan brought heated response.

# *Explore Treaty Grounds for International Waterway*

Wide World

**Canadian and American Officials Meet to Continue Negotiations for St. Lawrence River Development**

**Left to right, around the table: Dr. Olivier Lefebvre, J. E. Read, Guy A. Lindsay, and Dr. O. D. Skelton, all members of a Canadian delegation; Loring C. Christie, Canadian Minister to the United States; Dr. T. H. Hogg, M. C. Hendry, Escott Reid, Second Secretary of the Canadian Legation; Gerald V. Cruise, Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission; Adolf A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State; John D. Hickerson, assistant chief of the European division of the State Department; Brig. Gen. T. M. Robbins, and Roger McWhorter.**

# St. Lawrence Seaway Project Gains Impetus in Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—A Presidential endorsement gave impetus today to a Canadian-American attempt to reach a new basis for the proposed $500,000,000 St. Lawrence seaway.

The project contemplates a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic and the development of St. Lawrence waterpower. The Senate rejected one treaty.

President Roosevelt told reporters yesterday that in future years even critics of the proposed undertaking would regard it as a good thing. The project, he said, is in a "when"—and not an "if"—category.

Mr. Roosevelt said that ever since he was a young man he had thought of the good the development would do the United States, including Buffalo, N. Y., Wisconsin, and the North Atlantic ports.

As he spoke to his press conference, Canadian and American representatives were at work here seeking to arrive at a new basis for negotiating a treaty covering the project.

Shipping interests at Buffalo have expressed fear that if large ocean vessels were enabled to ascend to the head of the Great Lakes, goods now brought into Buffalo for trans-shipment would be diverted. Buffalo is at the western terminus of the New York State Barge Canal, which provides a direct water link between New York and the Great Lakes.

Other critics have expressed fear that the waterway would take traffic away from ports on the North Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. Roosevelt told reporters, though, that whenever transportation facilities in one section have been improved, the existing facilities have not suffered—in spite of the almost constant opposition to a new facility by the old facility.

# Settled Government for Bolivia Is High Hope as Elections Near

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LA PAZ, Bolivia—A new Cabinet has been formed in preparation for the March elections which are intended to restore constitutional government and end ephemeral revolutionary conditions that have persisted since the Chaco war. Provisionel President Quintanilla has given his military word of honor—he is an Army General—that elections will be fair and their results respected.

The new Cabinet was necessary to release those with electoral aspirations. It is formed principally by military officers and technicians, with the retention of Dr. Ostria Gutierrez as a testimonial to his unique ability as Foreign Minister and to the continuity of international policy. Army colonels and majors have been placed in charge of provincial organizations to supervise the elections. The press, writing with restored freedom, prefers military to civilian control of the votings.

**"Only Candidate" in Prospect**

Although the field is free, the provisional authorities are perceptibly desirous of making Gen. Enrique Peñaranda an "only candidate" for the Presidency. The public appears disposed to accept him. The General was a Chaco war leader and only intervened in civil government when the ineptitude of the political chieftains became apparent to all. He has a large following and is believed able to effect reconciliation between the Army and all social classes. He has resigned from the Army because the Constitution forbids office-holding by military officers.

In accepting candidacy, General Peñaranda declared that Bolivia, more than any other country, required order and social peace in the task of reconstruction. And this, he admitted, could only come through constitutional government. Bolivian opinion, as indicated by a roundup of La Paz expressions, undoubtedly agrees with him. Citizens have suffered tragically by continual revolutionary change and look forward hopefully to the return of legal government.

**Ready for Harmony Plan**

General Peñaranda is already accepted as a presidential certainty, but, whatever the outcome of the elections, the people as a whole are ready for a reconciliation program, with a return to harmony between capital and labor on the basis of the new social codes. These, together with exchange restrictions, represent a precipitate burden for industry, principally mining, but there is a general readiness to give any constitional regime a fair trial with the tacit understanding that law-making will be given a temporary rest. Many of Bolivia's difficulties are attributed to a surfeit of laws and decrees.

The outlook for tin has improved. There was a 40 per cent increase on exported tonnage during December as compared with the same month of the previous year. There is a price improvement, also. The industry's greatest interest at this time is in the American moves against the British smelting monopoly. The disclosure of a small offer of American-refined Bolivian tin was accepted as a symptom of coming changes. The United States is seen as anxious to be less dependent on British smelters.

**Emphasis on Nationalism**

The nationalist trend is not likely to change. A taxation decree by the Provisional Government last week imposed a duty of 25 on all permanent or temporary foreign residents. Passengers in transit are liable and tourists, too, in certain cases. The commission which investigated the State Oil Company's operations made an adverse report but considered economic mismanagement was offset by the political achievement of "consolidating national rights." It was the State Company which took over the confiscated Standard Oil fields.

The Foreign Office recently objected to a reported import restrictive measure being published among the commerce reports of the United States. The information was based on a La Paz newspaper story and it was thought that official confirmation should have been requested before publication. According to the Foreign Ministry, Bolivia will give more dollar exchange allotments if exports increase to the United States.

# *Washington Sideglances*

***President upsets the press by changing his speech without notice—Their telephone numbers are a big secret—Travel in Bay of Fundy gets official approval—From George W. to George W.***

*By the Monitor's Washington Bureau*

Washington

**Ad Lib:** When President Roosevelt looked at the speech he had written for the Children in a Democracy Conference last week, he decided it was dull. So he made lively interpolations as he went along, much to the disturbance of newspaper and radio men.

In the first place, he ran 12 minutes over his allotted radio time.

The reporters had sent out the story for morning papers and gone home. When notified that the President was not following his prepared text, they rushed to the radiocasting stations with a stenographer, had then play the recordings of the President's speech and wrote their new leads—too late for many morning papers.

**Unlisted:** One of the first things most men do when they are appointed to the Cabinet or other high official post is to have their names removed from the telephone book.

Of the 10 Cabinet officers, Harry F. Woodring is the only one with his name in the telephone book, though others, like Cordell Hull, are easy enough to reach if you know the name of their hotel.

Not 24 hours after President Roosevelt appointed him Attorney General, Robert H. Jackson had his telephone number "delisted."

**Personal Privilege:** Secretary of State Cordell Hull has just amended the rules prohibiting Americans traveling on belligerent vessels in war zones to authorize such travel in the Bay of Fundy and its dependent waters.

This was done, it was explained, to accommodate two ferry boats that carry a large number of Americans in summer.

Among the Americans, though it was not officially stated, are various members of the Roosevelt family bound for their summer home at Campobello Island, New Brunswick.

**George Himself:** Tea guests at the home of Sol Bloom, who as head of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, talked practically nothing but George Washington for several years, were amused to see in a prominent place of honor a huge picture of President Roosevelt inscribed, "To my dear friend Geo. W. Sol Bloom, from his friend, Geo. W. F. D. Roosevelt."

**Modern Touch:** "Honest" Abe no doubt would have smiled a little at the good fortune that befell men who were working up interest in the world première of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" here this week.

Raymond Massey, the star, was due to arrive quietly on an afternoon train and have dinner with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. But at Harrisburg, Pa., the train broke down. Mr. Massey and his wife were threatened with being late to a White House dinner. So two planes were chartered—not one, but two, to race to the Masseys from Washington and from Pittsburgh. The Washington plane won and brought the star and his wife triumphantly to town in time for the dinner.

Incidentally, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt scooped the Newspaper Women's Club of Washington by showing "Abe Lincoln" at the White House the night before the Club's "world première" benefit.


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# Lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B.

Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Missouri, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Newness of Life," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Harry C. Browne, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

By invitation of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city, you are here tonight to listen to a lecture to be delivered by a member of its Board of Lectureship.

The practice of giving lectures on Christian Science was instituted by Mary Baker Eddy as one of the means for spreading the good news of her discovery of the Science of Christianity.

In addition to the authorized textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy added a hundred pages of personal testimonials of those who had been healed through the study of this book. So clearly did the textbook present the facts regarding God's allness and man's inseparability from Him, that human ills, such as heredity, accident, contagion, sin, were naturally and effectively destroyed.

Thus to multitudes of people throughout the world this Science of God and man is bringing newness of life. So, the expressions of existence as miserable, as useless, as wasted, as not worth living, disappear and a sense of renewal appears separate and apart from the mortal and material.

Tonight we are favored in having a lecture on Christian Science, unfolding this idea of newness of life. In the degree that we are receptive to its promises and desirous of putting away the old sense of life for the new, will we feel as Mrs. Eddy says, "the divine energy of Spirit, bringing us into newness of life and recognizing no mortal nor material power as able to destroy." (Science and Health, page 249.)

**The Lecture**

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

"When God is seen with men to dwell,
And all creation makes anew,
What tongue can half the wonders tell,
What eye the dazzling glories view?"

Christian Science Hymnal

On a certain beautiful summer morning in the year 1905, a man sat on the broad veranda of an old-fashioned hotel in the deep South, immersed in the pages of a book. The volume, known as the Christian Science textbook and entitled, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," was the product of the inspired pen of its author, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer, Founder and Leader of Christian Science. Only a few days before, while reading this book with its deeply religious theme of God as divine Mind, Spirit, and man as God's likeness and image, spiritual, not material, this man had found complete healing of body and a remarkable change of heart. He had experienced the end of chronic eye disability, a long continued stomach disorder, and other derangements, all in the glorious hours of his first session with this great, shall we say, even greater work. He knew he had been healed but he did not know how the new freedom of body and thought had come. Seeking relief from these very ills, he had studied and practiced material medicine; and for years he had tried in vain both material and mental methods. In desperation he had turned to Christian Science, and the healing came with breath-taking suddenness. And so, on that mid-summer morning he sought the light. He knows now that, in the re-birth of health, he was close to God, and to the reality of His things, thoughts. He was very close to the "Life that maketh all things new." As he read there came to him a realization of the opposite natures of Spirit and matter; he saw that if Spirit is true and real, its opposite must be untrue and unreal. Then, as the existence and presence of spiritual good was accepted, he saw the things of matter, and all evil, as separate from reality, as non-existent; and he was able to gather together, that is, in his vision he was able to do so, all the erroneous presentments of matter and evil, and push them out of conscious acceptance. Even so must the demons have left their victim, and under Christ Jesus' sufferance, entering into the swine, rushed headlong down a steep place into the sea. With all that is unlike good relegated to proper non-existence, the man's thought was flooded with spiritual reality; and there on that gallery all things he saw became new. There was a surcharge of pure joy and happiness such as he had never known before. The most commonplace things were glorified. The sun shone, the birds sang, people smiled, flowers bloomed, with aspect and meaning apart from matter. He had a glimpse of things as they really are, not as material conceptions, but as ideas of pure, divine Mind, God. And the vision of reality, spiritual harmony, which came to me that day—for need I say that the man was myself — has never faded out through all the vicissitudes and victories of thirty-three years, through all the prayer and effort to realize the heavenly intuition, to make it real in my daily experience.

When Nicodemus came to Jesus acknowledging his spiritual origin and his demonstration of divine power to heal and save, acknowledging that Jesus was manifesting the Christ and that God was surely with him, the Master answered: "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." And he made it plain that this new birth was no reincarnation. He said: "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." It was, then, a spiritual conception which was to make a new creature, a new heaven, and a new earth, in which old things should pass away, all things become new. My friend, heaven, the realm of spiritual harmony is a present possibility. Christian Science has brought the good news that God's kingdom can come on earth, that God can be seen to dwell with men; and indeed, that the heavenly harmony will come, here and now, to any individual whose heart, weary of earth's unsatisfying promises and dreadful punishments, will open itself to divine Love with its reviving, regenerating, reforming power.

**Greater Works**

It is now nearly 75 years since Mary Baker Eddy discovered the Science of Christ. Ten years after her discovery she had reduced divine Science, or the knowledge of divine Life, Truth, and Love, to human apprehension and, by her great book, had made Christian Science available for human needs.

Science and Health was conceived in Mrs. Eddy's spiritualized consciousness, and born in the throes of experiences so hard and bitter as to turn her from the world to God. Her discovery came with a rebirth of health, a recovery through prayer from an accident; but her preparedness was the culmination of a lifelong search for God and His healing, saving Christ. That the book, Science and Health, had a divine origin is evidenced by its healing and redemptive power over the sick and the sinning. Mary Baker Eddy has been the means of bringing the promised Comforter, the "Spirit of Truth" to the world. Consider her time, environment, her spiritual-mindedness, the beneficences of Christian Science, its amazing spread throughout the world. May we not recognize her achievements as among the greater works predicted by Christ Jesus and assured by his own demonstration of man's unity with God? Greater works are products of the new birth; they are done by the spiritualized thought, by the "I" that goes to the Father.

**Spiritual Provisions For Church**

Four years after the publishing of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy organized her church. Later she was led to strengthen the organization through spiritual provisions and regulations; then the Church of Christ, Scientist, had a spiritual re-birth which gave it newness of Life, with divine protection, power, and permanence. Was not this a greater work? As her church grew in favor with God and man, Mrs. Eddy added, from time to time, all its adjuncts and activities. She established, as we now have them, the Sunday services of The Mother Church and its branches throughout the world. When critics challenged her appointment of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook to be the only preachers of her Church, and to be read, without comment, from the desk by regularly elected Readers, she replied: "The Word of God is a powerful preacher, and it is not too spiritual to be practical, nor too transcendental to be heard and understood. Whosoever saith there is no sermon without personal preaching, forgets what Christian Scientists do not, namely, that God is a Person, and that he should be willing to hear a sermon from his personal God!" (Message 1901, p. 11). Christian Science does not subscribe to the popular belief that God is a circumscribed, corporeal person, or image of mortal, material man. Mrs. Eddy means by Person as applied to Deity, to God and man, a self-conscious being, the divine, infinite Mind and idea, or image and likeness. So employed "person" and "personal" rightly refer to God, Spirit, and to the spiritual, the real man. Mrs. Eddy also established a unique Wednesday service, which far transcends any ordinary mid-week prayer meeting, in that it offers the public both prayer and proofs of the healing and saving influence of the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." And it offers these proofs of the therapeutic, sanitary, hygienic and redemptive power of Christian Science in a period of voluntary and spontaneous testimonies from grateful beneficiaries, in short, a spiritual clinic, where demonstrations of the practicability of Christian Science are convincingly presented. Surely, my friend, these are greater works. Further, this great woman founded The Christian Science Publishing Society and established each of the periodicals of the Christian Science movement. Are not these among the greater works? And finally, she founded The Christian Science Monitor, a daily newspaper of international scope. Of this last major work, Mrs. Eddy said that The Christian Science Monitor was designed "to spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 353). By this designation it is evident that The Christian Science Monitor is more than a mere newspaper. Its Founder envisioned this great missionary of the gospel of the Kingdom 30 years ahead of its actual birth, yet this idea also was borne to earth in the fullness of time. Who could deny The Christian Science Monitor its place among the greater works?

What more shall we say of this Mary who, even as a child, prayed: "Create in me a clean heart, O God: and renew a right spirit within me." Many great men and women have blessed the world with the fruits of their devotion to ideals. This woman has brought to countless thousands a new birth of health, a reformation of character, a revival of true spirituality. To all mankind she has said: "He to whom 'the arm of the Lord' is revealed will believe our report, and rise into newness of life with regeneration" (Science and Health, p. 24).

**In the Beginning God and Man**

Christian Science finds full sanction in the Bible. The Bible begins with God. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." What is God? And what is the nature of His creation? The very foundation of divine Science is creator, that which exists essentially, and creation, that which exists objectively; cause and effect, which coexist and are inseparable, and comprise the whole of being. There could be nothing outside this infinite self-existent and self-contained universe; nor could the infinite, everywhere-present creator be outside or apart from His infinite creation. The purely spiritual or divinely mental nature and content of this Father-Mother and offspring, are clearly put in the first chapter of Genesis. The truth of God and man is the foundation of Christian Science. Now the intelligence displayed in this record shows the creator to be infinite Mind; and of course, the infinite, and therefore the only Mind, intelligence, must definitely preclude any supposed finite mind inextricably identified with matter; hence neither matter nor a material mind could have other than a suppositional existence, nor be an element, object or factor in the real creation, including real man. In the true, spiritual and and only genuine creation, all must be divinely mental.

Creation is represented in the scriptural record as occurring on successive progressive days. Science and Health defines "Day" as: "The irradiance of Life; light, the spiritual idea of Truth and Love." And also declares: "The objects of time and sense disappear in the illumination of spiritual understanding, and Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded. This unfolding is God's day, and 'there shall be no night there'" (*Ibid.*, p. 584). If then, we are to be "born again," if we are to live inspirationally, if we are to rise into "newness of life with regeneration," we must abandon the mortal measurements of time, the limitations of human thoughts, acts, beliefs, opinions and knowledge, and adopt "God's measurement," the days of His reckoning. To the extent this is done will come the illumination of spiritual understanding, the unfolding of reality in which there is no night, no error, no evil, no materialism. These progressive periods stand for true spiritual evolution, as newness of life, opposed in human consciousness to the false conception, life and mind in matter; to sordid attraction of the soil, the pull of animal magnetism; they stand opposed to sin, disease, discord, want and woe, to all that is unlike God, to all that is unspiritual.

**True Consciousness Apprehends Reality**

Now the element in the so-called human consciousness capable of apprehending reality is true consciousness, or spiritual sense. Science and Health declares: "Spiritual sense is the discernment of spiritual good" (p. 505). Here in the beginning, here in this spiritual insight, when God creates the heavens and the earth all anew for me and you, is indeed the beginning of a new life, the never-to-be-forgotten exaltation above matter and the pull of the carnal mind; the joy of self-surrender to the instantaneous light when spiritual sense is to us imparted. The relief to know that, to quote Mrs. Eddy, "this understanding is not intellectual, is not the result of scholarly attainments; it is the reality of all things brought to light" (*Ibid.*, p. 505). In that illumination of spiritual consciousness, how easy it is to heal instantaneously! How precious are the evening and the morning! God, good, is here and now and All-in-all! What and where is evil? The age-old query, "where did evil come from?" in its legion of aspects, is answered: evil does not come into God's good day. Shall we admit evil now by entertaining the false argument that we have lost the inspiration and glory of the heavenly evening and morning? There is no argument of evil in God's day, and no need to argue against the palpably unreal.

Mind's pure thought, the seed within itself, propagates itself in spiritual creation ever appearing, inexhaustible. To the human consciousness this creation is a resurrection, a rising to the light, resurrection from the grave of the red dust of mortality, the belief of life and death in the soil, to independence of material organization. Here is glorious release from the curse, "dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." Mary, the Virgin Mother, communed with God, her pure spiritualized thought was one with the divine Mind, and her offspring furnished an illustration of creation. ". . . the divine Science which," as Mrs. Eddy puts it (Science and Health, p. 325), "ushered Jesus into human presence . . ." set aside common usage, in what has been called the virgin birth; and Jesus' understanding and exemplification of the Christ, the idea of divine Truth, also made it possible for him to set aside common beliefs of disease, sin, limitation and even death. Since Christ Jesus is our example, we should be imitators of him in all his ways and works, even as he himself commanded, thus demonstrating for ourselves and for others, entire salvation from every conceived and conceivable form of error. Science and Health (p. 583) defines Christ as "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." Since Jesus bore the title Christ, he must have carried the Christ office against incarnate error far beyond cure alone, even to prevention. Here is the office of Jesus, here is salvation through Christ.

The gospel narrative says that Christ Jesus, in Gethsemane, told his disciples to wait and watch, "and he went a little farther, and fell on his face, and prayed." Jesus indeed went a little farther. He was charting unknown ground. His task was to abolish death, scientifically, not by succumbing to death, but by preventing it, knowing its unreality. No one had ever gone that far, no one had yet proved scientifically the way of life through Christ. But Jesus did it, hence the great importance of the resurrection to humanity, letting in the understanding of the unending existence of man as God's creation. If you and I are to know this "power of an endless life," we must display that spirit embodied in Christ Jesus' demonstration. We must fall on our face and pray. We must go further in faith, in vision, in determination, in devotion, in unselfishness. We must go a little further into the unknown, overcoming the wilderness of error's deceptions. Error drove Jesus into the wilderness, but he conquered it. And so must we work out our own salvation. This, my friends, it is to pray.

**Newness of Life Through Prayer**

"Blessed are they that do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city." Another's goodness cannot take one to heaven, nor should another's evil cast one into hell. Contrary to popular belief, environment, whether it be persons or things, does not make us but we make our environment, mental or physical, by our thinking. Prayer is the desire and effort to think and to do rightly. Prayer is the appeal to God, to divine Mind for wisdom. Right thinking alone can correct bad conditions for they are just what we see, believe, them to be. This fact, that we see only our own thoughts, is not set aside, even though we so often can definitely place blame on other people and their wrong deeds and thoughts, or on conditions and circumstances over which we seem to have no control. By assuming the responsibility of our own thoughts and acts, we can change wrong conditions of thought, and hence of body and things, and realize, in measure, the new birth of ascending spiritual consciousness. This realization is newness of life with regeneration. When a new spiritual idea is borne to earth the Christ, the idea of divine Truth, is held up to human consciousness. This coming of Christ is always with power, casting out error, healing, harmonizing, saving, opening the way to progress. Let us learn to be receptive to these ideas and expectant of them. They come directly from divine Mind and are the answer to prayer. I have a little boy friend who has put newness of life into a prayer as follows:

"I get up bright
In the morning light,
To do what's right
With all my might!"

**The Old Man Put Off**

This ascension of thought, these gleams of the infinite, these spiritual ideas apprehended, are a rebuke to material thought. God's creations shine by reflected light, and so Spirit, divine Mind, rules over all reality, and Spirit's man rules, by reflection, by right thought, over even the counterfeit of God's creation. This is the new dominion. Matter is thus put under our feet, the darkness scattered, the old man with his deeds put off. Can we forfeit that dominion over the night of error! In infinite light, in Mind and its ideas, in the unity of being, all is day and "there is no night there." Here we can base our mental practice on the qualities of being. In infinite God and His good reflection there can be no deflection, no distortion of good, of health, wealth, holiness, usefulness. If it is true that you cannot make a silk purse of a sow's ear, it is also true that you cannot make a sow's ear of a silk purse. The qualities of being are non-forfeitable by man. And these good qualities are an antidote against all evil qualities such as sin, sickness, discord, want, and woe. No error can endure in the understanding of reflection of perfection.

**The New Man Put On**

In Christian Science one learns to resolve material things into false thoughts and to exchange the false thoughts or wrong conceptions for right ideas. And one learns that the substance of God's ideas is the divine Mind which conceives them; one learns to understand their multiplication, that is their manifestation as the whole mirrored reflection of God, as the compound of all ideas, man. One learns to understand the male and female of God's making, and to grasp man's dominion over all, even over himself, to grasp the usefulness, harmlessness, beauty, wisdom, intelligence, strength—the perfection and eternal substantiality and glory of it all. Indeed, what a piece of work is man! Thus that which to material sense appears as material substance and mortal man, divine Science reverses, and reveals instead the multiplication, that is, the manifestation of pure ideas. Herein is the significance of healing based on finding the substance of things. The substance of anything is what it is in Mind, and by reversing and putting off the things of matter and mortal sense, the path can be followed straight to the one Mind and the reality, the health, holiness, the well-being of all ideas. Thus is the new man put on.

**Man's Function In Creation**

Creation, including man, is not a part of divine Mind, but a reflection of it, and hence no depletion of Mind occurs in the unfolding of real being. Science and Health reminds us that "the highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work." (p. 520.) God's creation is, without stoppage or reaction, continuous. Creation is going on all the time, exhaustless and ceaseless, active, providing for newness of life with regeneration. Man's function in creation is to be that creation. Just as creation is continuous, so the new birth is going on all the time. Either through suffering or through Science, each individual human consciousness is being re-formed. The good in human consciousness is also the true, and it is augmented by our conscious efforts to do and to be good. The question must recur till each "accepts the divine infinite calculus" (*Ibid.*, p. 520): How much of the creational activity am I reflecting in my daily life, and to what extent am I resting, working, in the seventh day, the constant renewing of the Spirit, the new birth? Am I living the life inspirational?

And now let me discuss certain highly important qualities, or elements, of newness of life, attributes which, apprehended and faithfully practiced, will keep our hearts ever ardent, and our feet ever eager to go forward in the white days of Spirit.

**Life Inspirational**

Inspiration is a keynote in Christian Science. Life inspirational may be considered as human life under divine vision and guidance and law. This means human life becoming less and less material, less and less of the flesh, and more and more spiritualized. Life inspirational is natural to the Christian Scientist. Every one should be able to say: I live my life in demonstration. I live my life spontaneously. "In God have I put my trust: I will not be afraid of what man can do unto me." Nor doubtful of the good God can do to me through man. No mere man can give me my work, no man can take it from me.

Inspired thought quickly recognizes error to be, not material, but falsely mental, and spontaneously corrects it with truth. All the trouble in the world comes from giving existence to the non-existent; and where can the falsity be entertained but within one's own false consciousness? No error finds lodgment in real consciousness. Healing of disease and salvation from sin are possible because evil never existed actually, and does not now exist. We must live, think, study, work and pray inspirationally, spontaneously; this is to know that man is never apart from God, from good in all its aspects. Even more important than knowing what to do is to "know that all things work together for good" to them that are spiritually minded, that is, divinely inspired, "to them that love God"—that love good.

**Life Self-Sacrificial**

The life of our Master, Jesus the Christ, points to self-sacrifice as the essence of Christianity, and as essential to the progress of the individual. The Christly example of Jesus in laying down his life for his friends, must be our inspiration. His spirit of self-sacrifice must base and permeate our lives. One cannot be a Christian Scientist selfishly. "Seeking his own in another's good" (Science and Health, p. 518) one illustrates the interrelation and mutual helpfulness of the ideas of Mind, the universal brotherhood of man. Herein is Jesus' admonition, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," revealed as based on the essential unity of being. No question nor doubt as to one's own supply and safety can exist in the self-forgetfulness of life self-sacrificial. "The fortunes of the righteous are the Eternal's care" (James Moffat's translation).

There is therapeutic value in self-forgetfulness because sickness is a state, a false state of consciousness, which cannot remain in thought or body in the healing and harmonizing atmosphere of care for others. Self-sacrifice finds its recompense of reward in the loss of a false sense of self and of others. The cleansing of mortal thought, since disease is a mortal sense, blesses one and all. One cannot bring healing to another without oneself also receiving a healing benefit. In self-forgetfulness one escapes making one's own sense of error more real by overdwelling upon it. The self-forgetful man must perforce treat his own problems with sudden dismissal. He puts his all on the altar of service and is too busy to be sick.

**Life Devotional**

In the life of a Christian Scientist the only primary thing is living Christian Science; that is his vocation. All other activity is secondary; it is avocation. One can never be a Christian Scientist incidentally; one has to be wholly devoted to imitation of Christ Jesus. And moreover Christ's yoke is easy if one wears it, Christ's burden is light if one bears it. In Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy speaks of "the substance of all devotion" (p. 241). Substance and things substantial are revealed, under regeneration, as Spirit and the things of the Spirit. For example, mortal mind offers money as representing substance, power, and life. Money, so viewed, may be considered the counterfeit of God, Himself. To devote thought and energies to mere money-making and saving and spending is to chill the inspiration of newness of life, and to serve other gods. Oh! my friend, learn that devotion of thought and life to true substance brings abundance into human life, brings supply in which no fear of lack or limitation can appear. Money, rightly viewed, can be a great blessing to human life. But never can money bless except as it be incident to the devotion of life to primary ideals and pursuits. It was thus in life devoted to Spirit, God, and to his fellowman that Jesus found the seemingly inadequate supplies of fish and bread abundant and inexhaustible for all right demands. In life devotional one can go, as did Elijah of old, in the strength even of a small demonstration, many days to the mountain of God, even to Horeb.

**Life Affirmative**

Newness of life is life on the positive side. We should never allow the negative. Materialism is that negative side. Spirituality is affirmative. Christ Jesus always took the positive side and held it regardless. Can you imagine Jesus saying: I am well, but I must prove it? Can you hear him advancing the argument: But we are still mortal? Would he hide behind the specious: So long as we are in the flesh? No! Jesus' "Suffer it to be so now" was in compassion towards mortals because of the downward tendency of the negative in thought and life. But always the call of the new life is—hew to the line, and the chips will fall where they should.

Life affirmative employs reason, but does not rely on it unless it concludes in favor of good. Negative reasoning is never reliable. The assumption that evil is a fact is not a proper basis for reasoning. Unless evil is handled as a false belief it is not disposed of. Jesus knew error's negative character, and he made neither too much nor too little of it—he made just nothing of evil. Jesus knew that error is that which is not true. He knew that error has the elements of absurdity and can be utterly discounted with impunity. He never let himself be worried nor hurried nor flurried. When the Pharisees warned him that Herod would kill him, he flashed that keen discernment of the negative nature of error in his reply: "Go ye, and tell that fox, Behold, I cast out devils, and I do cures today and tomorrow, and the third day I shall be perfected. Nevertheless I must walk today, and tomorrow, and the day following: for it cannot be that a prophet perish out of Jerusalem." Jesus was not to be fooled into conceding error its false claims to power and deadliness. In respect of evil's negative character he said: "resist not evil." Fighting against error as something is itself rankest error. In Christian Science is to be found the reason for Jesus' calm repudiation of evil. And I say to you: gear yourself to the allness of good, its exclusive presence and power. Then take evil in your stride, unworried, unexcited, unflexed. Mrs. Eddy used to say that when opposed by error she emulated the grass when stepped upon, bending to the rude foot, only to come up again as it passed.

Inspired by the realization of the exclusive presence of good, and of the unity of the real man with good, and of his uncontamination with evil, we can live our lives free from the arch-lies, fear, and worry. We can keep our thought and lives innocent of the mesmeric argument of the pleasure or pain to be derived from matter or to be found in matter. We can keep ourselves innocent of sickness, innocent of poverty, limitation, failure, anxiety; innocent of the conception or the entertainment of the false beliefs of mortal mind. One of the most subtly mesmeric of false beliefs is material medicine. This false claimant to the healing and saving power of Christ is spiritual wickedness, for it is a claim of evil to be good. Falsely in the name of benevolence, it enslaves, and the last state of the victim is worse than the first. For example, the ease produced by the anesthetic is hypnotic. And such mesmerism is the acme of unspirituality.

Disease may be occasioned by some basic error of hypnotic belief all covered over with secondary faults. The deeper guilt, the leading error producing the disease, may be, for example, agreement, conscious or tacit, with some so-called law of material medicine. Yet this primary error of belief may be so covered by wrong thoughts such as resentment, adverse criticism, hatred, lust, self-pity, self-righteousness, or self-thinking in general, as to exclude the entrance of the corrective Truth, the healing Christ. So a disease may seem to be the result of some moral fault when the fault, however bad, is only secondary, an incident. In such cases it is evident that cure of the obstructing false belief will clear the way for the uncovering to Truth of the basic error. Hence in the work on any case it is proper to give attention to the destruction of all wrong thoughts. To be every whit whole one must be innocent of the belief in disease or sin.

In a material world, where offences come, innocency is the only refuge and defense. My friend, has some one done you an injustice? Are you, perchance, indulging a false sense of damage? Are you dwelling upon the offence, even perhaps holding it to your bosom? Are you revelling in injury, a sense of resentment, a desire for revenge? Then are you not perpetuating the offence, and giving it undeserved reality? It does not actually harm one to be imposed upon, but oh! how it hurts to be an impostor! Christian Science teaches one neither to offend nor to be offended. Jesus rebuked Peter, but never ceased to love him. Dislike or fear of one's fellowman is never justified. Mrs. Eddy said some individuals meet only to part, but her statement was an observation, not a commendation nor a recommendation. Love is still the only power in society and within one's own self. Indeed, love is the ultimate way, the way of last resort if not made the first. Love is the way of innocence. Love is newness of life.

**Life Active**

The new birth might be called life active. Even matter, the counterfeit of Mind, is represented as always in a state of motion. The material body is renewed, it is born again, if we are to believe the latest theory, every two years or even less. If, therefore, activity is natural to the poor counterfeit, how much more is activity the natural and inevitable state of Mind's idea, the real man. Ceaseless activity is man's rest as well as his Maker's. In holy work is man renewed day by day. Growth is the mandate of Mind to man. Creation is ever appearing. There is no retirement for man, no age limit, no time of unproductivity. There is for man no resting upon oars, no period of inactivity. Consider the example of our Saviour, and the career of the great Leader of Christian Science, whose lives were accompanied by no selfish leisure, and no term of retirement from intense activity in the service of God and their fellowmen. Jesus' parable of the talents illustrates the folly of the non-use of whatever ability one may have to do well certain things. Let us do with our might what our hands find they can do. Let us throw our energies unreservedly into the breach against inertia, apathy, lethargy, laziness of mind and body, those enemies of newness of life. The man that uses and conserves his energies need never want. His thrift will care for his years and settle scientifically all concern over any non-productive period, which indeed need never come to such a life.

**Life Harmonious**

Finally, life harmonious. This has special reference to the firmament, spiritual understanding, which divides the day from the darkness. Is such a life possible now for you and me? Yes; Christian Science, the great power and truth of God, reveals that harmony is already within us; it needs not to be introduced but rather to be unfolded. Harmony is the fact available for human life right here and always. Life harmonious calls for and assures life tranquil, life tolerant, life moderate, life normal, life peaceful, life joyous. Never take error too seriously. Always discount its own self appraisement. Towards error's presumptuous arguments be always belittling. Life harmonious teaches intolerance of evil in all its ridiculous forms, but tolerance, oh! such tender tolerance of people! Mrs. Eddy wrote the Board of Lectureship: "You may condemn evil in the abstract without harming any one or your own moral sense, but condemn persons seldom, if ever. Improve every opportunity to correct sin through your own perfectness" (Miscellany, p. 249). Condemning persons is playing error's game. Evil is nothing if not a person, or else a thing. If we are to serve our neighbor we must not merely tolerate him, we must love him. World peace is just: "Love thy neighbor as thyself." There is no peace in fear, hatred and selfishness, which breed war among men and nations, and discord within one's own individual consciousness. Life harmonious means hands off our neighbor and his problems. Rarely, except when invited, can we properly enter into his affairs. To be sure it is Christian and scientific to help others, and to warn against false steps and lurking dangers; but if unselfed and loving admonitions are unheeded, then we may feel tranquil in the certainty that either Science or experience will conserve for every man his ultimate peace and harmony. Life harmonious is the kingdom of heaven within. This kingdom is never established through allowing evil to seem real, but always by excluding evil, as non-existent, from that realm.

**Divine Impulsion**

To be newly born of Spirit is to be unresponsive to the false attraction of material mindedness, its specious promises of pleasure, its dreadful threats of pain, its fascinating allure of power and pride of position. To augment spiritual sense within us, we must work in the seven days of Mind's creating, knowing that, so, the awful night will never come wherein "man works no more." We must keep our thought and deeds in that irradiance of light, understanding, resurrection, reflection, substance, perfection, regeneration. In newness of life we shall live inspirationally, self-sacrificially, devotionally, affirmatively, innocently, actively, harmoniously. And so our lives will not be choked by the red dust of any Adamic dream. If, by untoward winds, its clouds are thrust upon us, there is always a way out. We can wait actively on that escape, and through Christian Science we can see the way. We must ask of Mind wisdom, and then follow our intuitions. This is the way not of corporeal impulse, but of divine impulsion. Unless they be of God, unless they be absolutely good, things are never what they seem. There can be no mortal dream so deep but that revival is there absolutely, and will appear.

**A Path Around the Rim**

No chillingest circumstance of adverse fate, no fiercest blow of outrageous fortune, no thickest storm of red dust can choke or falter or cool the ardor of him that shapes his course in newness of life, in the renaissance of Spirit. I once had occasion to visit a dear Christian Scientist whose life partner she had just laid away. She greeted me tranquilly, composed in body and mind, even with calmness, peace and joy. I said, tell me about it, my friend; and she replied: "When my loved one seemed to go out, I found myself, after thirty years of perfect companionship, suddenly confronted with what appeared to be a chasm in my life. It seemed as though I stood at the brink of a vast valley, and that if I was to go on in life's journey, I must go down into that terrible depression. And then Christ came in the gloom, and I saw the chasm was only an illusion of the senses, not of God, divine Life, therefore unreal, actually non-existent, and that I could face it, and, if need be, even go through it.

"Then came the spiritual sense of life, its continuity, everpresence, and of man as forever inseparable from God, his divine Life. Awakened, I saw clearly that if I did descend into the canyon of grief, the slough of loss and loneliness, the bogs of despair, I should only, eventually, have to climb up the other side. I should enter the downward road with certainty of no comfort to myself, no benefit to my beloved, and no satisfaction to my friends. So I asked God for a better way. And he showed me a path around the rim. And I am joyously treading the way above the illusion of mortal mind's grief and woe."

And oh! my friend, however dismal and abyssmal the prospect may be, to human sense, there is always the light of Life and Truth and Love to illumine it, and to dissipate the counterfeit presentments. And there is always a path around the rim of error's phantasmagoria, a path discernible to those that walk in newness of Spirit, and not in the oldness of the letter, to those that walk in life inspirational, to all that turn away from the falsity of material sense.

# New Musical at the Shubert—Films in Prospect for Boston

## 'Two for the Show' Is A Lively Little Revue

By L. A. Sloper

It's a lively little revue, the "Two for the Show" that is now at the Shubert Theater in Boston, on its way to New York. The company is made up of young, fresh talents, there is some excellent dancing, a good score, attractive settings and costumes, and some superior comedy work. It's a comparatively clean show, too, except for one raw scene toward the end of the evening. And for a new production, it went off with remarkable smoothness on the opening night.

Eve Arden and Richard Haydn (the fish impersonator) are the principal players; but in a small show of this type everybody has to be good, otherwise, no show. So for a list of the good performers refer to the cast.

Miss Arden is all over the place, being very funny most of the time. Among her best impersonations are those of Marlene Dietrich in "Destry Has Ridden Again"; of a stage star receiving a 'woman's club visitor in her dressing room, and of a horsey lady who turns the tables on the dentist by outtalking him on his own field of play.

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Mr. Haydn performs the apparently impossible feat of being as funny in a new lecture as he was as a fish impersonator. This time his subject is cookery. He preserves the drolleries of manner and speech that distinguished his first appearance, and adds rich humor with his recipes. Most of these were too complex for me, but I remember the one for rice pudding with a "nutty" flavor added by a dash of talcum powder. This did not exhaust Mr. Haydn's contributions to the entertainment, but it was the top, for him and for the show.

Yet the other talents were not far behind. Brenda Forbes, for example, succeeded in being funny whatever her material. She was particularly successful as the Infanta in a Song of Spain, as the caller in Miss Arden's dressing room, and best of all, as a bedizened doll hung on a Christmas tree and complaining bitterly of the conventional Yuletide "merriment."

Keenan Wynn was another accomplished comedian, shining especially as the man who knew all the answers on the quiz program, as the director of "Destry," as a French tutor, as the Spider in a skit, "Little Miss Muffet," and as Miss Arden's dentist.

And speaking of Miss Muffet brings us by a roundabout way to mention the dancers, for this very modern Miss Muffet was played and danced by Betty Hutton, one of those Raggedy-Ann dancers, who seem momentarily in danger of losing head, arms, or legs, but who always come through intact.

There is a quartet of dancing stars, Eunice Healey and Tommy Wonder for acrobatic tappers, and Nadine Gae and William Archibald for adagio dancers. Miss Healey also contributes some ballet items, and Miss Gae and Mr. Archibald are the principal dancers in a modernistic ballet, with Miss Healey, Mr. Wonder, and Willard Gary. Mr. Gary also did some superior tapping.

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There are two notable production numbers in the show, one called "How High the Moon," with the scene set during a blackout in present-day London; the other, "Where Do You Get Your Greens?" set in seventeenth-century London and introducing Miss Healey as Mistress Nell and Mr. Haydn as a Man in the Stocks. (You will see that there was a noticeable English accent to the show.)

The more striking of these two numbers, and the most beautiful in the show, was the latter, which was supported by an exceptionally clever musical setting based on London street cries.

I hope I haven't forgotten anybody, for the participants were all helpful to the success of an above-average musical.

### 'Two for the Show'

Shubert Theater, Boston—Gertrude Macy and Stanley Gilkey present "Two for the Show," by Nancy Hamilton and Morgan Lewis. Entire production staged under the supervision of John Murray Anderson, dances directed by Robert Alton, sketches directed by Joshua Logan, settings and costumes designed by Raoul Pène du Bois. For five days beginning Jan. 23, 1940. The cast:

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|---|---|
| Eve Arden | Richard Haydn |
| Betty Hutton | Keenan Wynn |
| Brenda Forbes | Robert Smith |
| Nadine Gae | Tommy Wonder |
| Eunice Healy | Alfred Drake |
| Frances Comstock | William Archibald |
| Kathryn Kimbel | Richard Smart |
| Tina McDonnell | Willard Gary |

Vandamm Studio

**Group From 'Two for the Show'**

Left to right, standing, are Eunice Healey, Nadine Gae, Kathryn Kimber, and, seated, Brenda Forbes, Eve Arden, and Frances Comstock. All of them are in the cast of the musical revue at the Shubert Theater.

**Scene From 'Swanee River'**

Don Ameche and Andrea Leeds in the film continuing for a second week at the Keith Memorial.

## State and Metropolitan Changing Movie Bills

Extended runs continue to be the rule in the movie houses of Boston. "Gone with the Wind," to be sure, is preparing to depart from the State after midnight Friday—terminating its engagement there after five weeks and two days—but it will linger at the Orpheum for at least one more week and the length of its stay there still remains indefinite.

At the Keith-Memorial, "Swanee River" held over for a second week, starting Thursday, after another picture had been announced earlier in the week to take its place. The Paramount and Fenway are not continuing the current program, but in "Ninotchka," with Greta Garbo, and "The Secret of Dr. Kildare" they are receiving a pair of films that have been seen previously at the Metropolitan, and for all practical purposes the incoming bill at the twin houses might be considered as a continuation of the run at the Metropolitan.

The Fine Arts is announcing the present week as the third and final one for its French prize-winning exhibit, "Harvest." But there is a possibility that the picture might be continued. That possibility always is to be found in the movies. The film scheduled to follow "Harvest" at the Fine Arts is "Katia," another French product, now in the sixth week of its run in New York. The cast is headed by Danielle Darrieux and includes John Loder, Aime Clairond, Aimos, and Marcel Simon.

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### *Joan Bennett*

Beginning Saturday at the State the program will include "The Housekeeper's Daughter" and "Music in My Heart." The former film is a farce directed by Hal Roach. The story, based on a novel by Donald Henderson Clarke, has something to do with racketeers, a girl who had been mixed up with them, and the complicated manner in which they were finally rounded up. The cast includes Joan Bennett, Adolphe Menjou, John Hubbard, William Gargan, George E. Stone, Peggy Wood, and Donald Meek.

"Music in My Heart" seems to be concerned with an alien singer who is to be deported and a tenement girl with whom he is in love—with a newspaper publisher to form the third side of a triangle. Tony Martin, Rita Hayworth, Edith Fellows, Alan Mowbray, Eric Blore are among the players.

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### *'The Fighting 69th'*

In the double bill at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday will be found "The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, and George Brent heading the cast. The second feature will be "High School," with Jane Withers.

"The Fighting 69th" is concerned with the war activities of that New York regiment; the Rev. Francis Duffy, its Roman Catholic chaplain; "Wild Bill" Donovan, its colonel; and a fictional private.

Among the players are Jeffrey Lynn, Alan Hale, Frank McHugh, Dennis Morgan, Dick Foran, William Lundigan, John Litel, Henry O'Neil, Sammy Cohen, and Harvey Stephens. The film was directed by William Keighley.

"High School" relates the educational adventures of Miss Withers, and was made with the cooperation of the Thomas Jefferson High School in San Antonio. In the cast are Joe Brown, Jr., Cliff Edwards, and Paul Harvey.

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### *At Keith Boston*

Beginning Friday the "Dead End" Kids will head the vaudeville bill at the Keith Boston. Others on the stage will be Beverly Roberts from Hollywood, Sam Hearn from Jack Benny's radio program, the Oxford Boys with their voice impressions of bands, Terry Howard, assisted by Jack Tally in a comedy skit, Barr and Estes with dance caricatures, and the seven American Gauchosm double springboard acrobats and tumblers.

The film will be: "The Cisco Kid and the Lady," featuring Cesar Romero in the role formerly played by Warner Baxter. Among the other players are Marjorie Weaver, Chris-Pin Martin, George Montgomery, Robert Barrat, Virginia Field, and Harry Green.

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### *At the Exeter*

Continuing through this evening, the program at the Exeter lists "20,000 Men a Year," with Randolph Scott and Margaret Lindsay, and "Eternally Yours," with Loretta Young and David Niven. Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week, the feature films will be: "The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," with Bette Davis and Errol Flynn, and "The Llano Kid," with Tito Guizar and Gale Sondergaard.

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### *At the Telepix*

The program at the Telepix Cinema in the Park Square Building beginning Friday will include: "Jai-Alai," described as the fastest of all games; "Kangaroo Country," a travelogue; Phil Spitalny's musical "Moments of Charm"; "The Louvre," with views of art masterpieces; "Duck Hunting"; "Fashion Forecast"; Charlie Chase in "The Awful Goof"; oddities and 30 minutes of newsreels.

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### *At the Trans-Lux*

"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" will head the bill at the Trans-Lux beginning Friday. The co-feature will be "Kid Nightingale."

Frank Capra directed "Mr. Smith" and the cast includes Jean Arthur, James Stewart, Edward Arnold, Thomas Mitchell, Claude Rains, Guy Kibbee, Ruth Donnelly, Eugene Pallette, Beulah Bondi, Harry Carey, and H. B. Warner.

In "Kid Nightingale" the players are John Payne, Jane Wyman, Walter Catlett, Ed Brophy, and Helen Troy.

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### *At South Station*

Beginning Friday at the South Station Theater, the program will be headed by "Tunisia, Heart of Islam," a motion picture tour; and will include "Voodoo Fires," one of the late Floyd Gibbons' films; a Robert Benchley short, "See Your Doctor"; Overture to "William Tell"; two color cartoons; an Ed Kennedy comedy: "The Sport of Jai-Alai"; "A Trip through the U. S. Treasury"; and newsreels.

### *John Pratt Whitman*

It is some years since John Pratt Whitman has shown his pencil portraits of nature. A large exhibition of his drawings is on view now at The Twentieth Century Club.

Mr. Whitman is an artist beyond the customary definition of the term. True he speaks to us pictorially, but what he relates is some poetic utterance the phrases and syntax of which he has found the counterpart in the pencilled drawing. The many patiently wrought pictures record a personal joy experienced by a man who loves the forest and trees. There is a grandeur, a great pervading silence, an awe which the spectator experiences. Mr. Whitman addresses us eloquently through his pictures.

In this exhibtion there are enough drawings to show what a specialist he is in depicting trees, how faithfully he has studied their forms, their characteristics of growth, their "personality." He has examined them, watched them grow, followed their "moods" and his portrayals reveal the intensity of his study. There are views with mountain pines, snow scenes, drawings of individual trees at close view, and represented in detail. Mr. Whitman sometimes makes the trees solid, and large as they spread their branches; sometimes he perceives them as a deep, dark, fretted pattern against the sky. What he aims to envision is the total effect of the image perceived so that we feel personally part of what is within the boundaries of the picture.

Mr. Whitman has made a specialty of what he calls "the falling snow technique" and he manages to convey a faithful impression resembling that which was imparted by the Impressionists, but with the use of color. The stippled effect developed by Mr. Whitman resembles pointillism, but the tonal qualities of his pictures lie within the range of black to white.

**Bette Davis**

In "The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," coming Thursday to the Exeter.

### *Miss Chatterton to Act In Play by Van Druten*

Dwight Deere Wiman announces that he has purchased a new play by John van Druten entitled, "Leave Her To Heaven," in which Ruth Chatterton will be starred.

Miss Chatterton has not been seen on the New York stage since 1925 when she starred in "The Man With A Load Of Mischief," by Ashley Dukes. She recently completed in Boston a 14-week tour in "Tonight We Dance," by Gladys Unger and Marcella Burke.

Mr. van Druten was last represented on Broadway by a comedy called "Most Of The Game," and some of his other plays include: "After All," "The Distaff Side," "There's Always Juliet," "Diversion," "Flowers Of The Forest" and "Young Woodley."

**Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas**

In "Ninotchka," coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway

## Painting and Design

By Dorothy Adlow

On exhibition at the Y. W. C. A. in Clarendon Street are paintings, drawings, water colors, sketches, illustrations, ceramics, and needlework of a Hungarian visitor to Boston, Mme. Anna Lesznai. The range of this artist's talent and her great productiveness will amaze the American who is accustomed to specialized performance.

The exhibition is both informing and provocative. We have often had occasion to comment on tendencies among women artists of our generation. Most of them with an interest in pictorial art take up the brush, painting in oils or water colors and following the current vogue. The same women two or three generations ago would have lavished their talents upon china paintings, needlework, or crocheting. Probably the difference is explained by the encroachment of the machine upon manual labor. Perhaps the desire to work quickly is encouraged by the tempo of modern life. Finally there has been a slackening in handicraft because there are no firmly established standards of workmanship. The amateur and professional are scarcely differentiated.

The Y. W. C. A. exhibition shows material which is classed as fine art and as useful art. Mme. Lesznai has composed designs of purely decorative nature, some abstract, some based on plant, bird, and animal forms. She possesses the tradition of peasant and provincial art, and the style in which household articles of daily use have been adorned with imaginative ornament. In recent years we have come to appreciate more fully the intuitive gift of the decorators and embroiderers who imparted to articles of utility their own delight in nature, their own sense of wonder. This quality of imagination reaches back to medievalism, to the fantasy of the Dark Ages when animals were feared, or hunted, or looked upon as symbols. Mme. Lesznai's designs and embroideries have a flowery brilliance, the fanciful arabesques unfurling into animal forms and imaginary blossoms. While fancy takes its course, the craftswoman must order the material, keep it well-balanced, rhythmically disposed, vary and contrast the colors. Such design is a mixture of freedom and restraint.

We are allowed by the extensiveness of this display to follow the artist in the moments when she gropes her way from a vague idea to a clear pattern. We observe from studying the sketches closely how well she knows her animals, how faithfully she studies form, movement, characteristic bearing. She imparts grace, piquancy, ornateness to the charming models, and when she wishes, she can turn out some very realistic succinct drawings.

In book illustration she aims for clear communication of graphic episodes. There is less of the decorative, more of the descriptive, but she is always aware of the need of filling space without crowding and without monotony.

After her designs, her paintings seem vague. Everything she does on the decorative side denies the casual and impressionistic quality of the oils. The subjects of the latter are well chosen; the sentiment is sympathetic, and there is an everyday realism which might on occasion appeal to an artist who spends so much time in the realm of fancy. Yet, we are puzzled, wondering how the same temperament can shuttle back and forth between such extremes. This world of light and shadow, of change and fleeting impression has been apprehended by a mentality nurtured on realism and the Renaissance tradition; whereas Mme. Lesznai's designs look eastward toward the product of the Asiatic imagination.

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### *Water Color Painters*

The Boston Society of Water Color Painters is embarking upon its second half century of activities. The fifty-first annual exhibition may now be seen at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, Copley Square.

While we were inclined last year to look back at the accomplishments of this society in the large retrospective display held at the Museum of Fine Arts, we find ourselves today in a speculative mood about the future. On the whole trends remain pretty much the same. There are no startling exhibits, no extremes, on the contrary an evenness pervades, an extraordinary compatibility among this group of painters. They have the same tastes in choice of subject, the same interest in nature, the same degree of naturalism in portrayal. Most of them favor the use of a few telling strokes; some seek the subtler effects of transparent pigment.

Some outstanding contributions are, the fluent and fluid "Warm Day" by Charles Curtis Allen, the fine view of "Franklin Park" by Glenn McNutt, the bright still-life "Bowl of Flowers," by Margaret Patterson, Vladimir Pavlosky's clearly articulated "Drying Nets," the luminous "The Pink House," by Sears Gallagher, Lovering Hathaway's crisp "The Junk Dealer's Yard," Carroll Bill's "Old Hulks, Boothbay." Other contributions of interest come from Stanley Woodward, E. W. Jenney, William Kaula, Harry Sutton, Polly Nordell, William H. Drury. Emil Heil's bird portraits hold their own as usual for patient, miniature technique.

## Miss Stein Again At Keyboard

Last night in Steinert Hall, Esther Stein, pianist, offered the following program to an interested audience: Bach, Prelude from the Third English Suite, Sarabande from the First French Suite, Gavotte 1 and 2 from the Third English Suite, Gavotte from the Fifth French Suite, Gigue from the Fifth French Suite; Schumann, Sonata in G minor, Op. 22; Chopin, Nocturnes Op. 15, No. 1 and Op. 37, No. 2, Mazurkas Op. 7, No. 1 and Op. 17, No. 4, Ballade in G minor, Op. 23; Debussy, "Jardins sous la pluie"; Hopekirk, "The Seal-woman's Sea-joy" and "Dance to Your Shadow."

Miss Stein has made at least two previous appearances in Steinert Hall. On her first appearance she showed a considerable talent for the piano. Although she had advanced in some respects at her second appearance, there were still points to be cleared in the matter of interpretation. Those points remain. Technically, Miss Stein is well equipped; her scale passages, if not distinguished, are at least accurate and her arpeggios are clear-cut and freely delivered.

Possibly in an effort to avoid the obvious in presenting a group by Bach, she was persuaded to select items from the various suites. The experiment was not an unqualified success, since her choice of key, for one thing, made for monotony and her projection of the excerpts lacked color and variety. One might have overlooked the tempo of Gavotte 1 from the Third English Suite, for instance, if there had been a graceful presentation of the little Musette (or Gavotte No. 2), but for Miss Stein these little fragments from the suites were merely musical examples, and as such they were performed.

Miss Stein has compassed the technical difficulties of the Schumann sonata in a commendable manner for one still in her teens, but she must learn to draw tone from her instrument instead of attacking it.

The problem of nuance still remains for Miss Stein to solve. Until she has gained a more complete control of dynamics, her playing will continue to be what it was last night, acceptably correct but not especially interesting. And of course she will see to it that memory lapses do not occur again in her Chopin.

Miss Stein's audience was friendly and applauded her warmly. G. M. S.

## News of the Stage

New York

The Alfred Lunt-Lynn Fontanne version of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" will be given for a full week at the Alvin Theater, beginning Feb. 5, for the benefit of the Finnish Relief Fund. The company of more than 40 players have waived their salaries for the engagement. The Lunts have been traveling with the play since last summer. The tour will close at the Shubert Theater, New Haven, on Saturday evening, Feb. 3.

Other attractions offering Finnish Relief benefits are as follows: "Skylark," with Gertrude Lawrence, at the Morosco, Jan. 29. (Otherwise, Monday evening performances will be eliminated through Feb. 26.)

New "Hellzapoppin," with Olsen and Johnson et al., at the Winter Garden, Feb. 4.

"Key Largo," with Paul Muni, at the Barrymore Theater, Feb. 4.

"Margin for Error," at the Plymouth Theater, Feb. 11.

"Too Many Girls," at the Imperial Theater, Feb. 11.

On the road, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," with Raymond Massey, and "Ladies and Gentlemen," with Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale, are both giving benefits for the fund.

According to Bert Lytell, temporary president of Actors Equity, "those not wishing to donate their services will be paid for participation in the benefits, it has been decided."

"Fifteen per cent of the gross receipts for all the benefits scheduled will go to the Theater Authority for distribution to the various American actors' charities now receiving funds from this parent organization," says Mr. Lytell. There have been objections to raising funds for Finland at a time when many American actors and actresses are in need of help.

♪ ♪ ♪

"The World We Make," the Sidney Kingsley play starring Margo, will close after its performance on Saturday evening, Jan. 27. The play opened on Nov. 20, and will have played 80 performances.

♪ ♪ ♪

John Houseman, co-director and manager with Orson Welles of the Mercury Theater, plans to do a play on his own next season. It will be "Woodrow Wilson," by Howard Koch and John Huston. As for Mr. Welles, he is still in Hollywood and apparently will remain there for some time.

♪ ♪ ♪

"The Streets of Paris" played its 250th performance last Monday evening, and its first at the Majestic Theater. . . . "Hold Your Hats" is the new title of the Alex Aarons-George Hale musical, formerly "Shootin' High." . . . Paul Stewart replaced Milton Berle in "See My Lawyer," Monday and will continue in the role until Mr. Berle gets back from a Florida vacation, on Feb. 5.

### *Concert Postponed*

The third concert of the season by the New England Conservatory Orchestra, which was scheduled for this evening in Jordan Hall, has been postponed to Jan. 31 Wallace Goodrich will conduct and Cleroa Wood, soprano, will be soloist.

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# The Home Forum



## Apollo of the Pigs

ONE OF THE most exhilarating impressions of cleanness I ever had came from a pigpen. It was not the pigs, to be sure, that were so clean, although they were very clean for pigs. It was their keeper.

I was living near the state college farm that year. The road that provided my most congenial walk gave me glimpses of nearly all the farm animals except the chickens. First, it passed the stables where I often found the horses out for an airing in their yard. Twenty or more of them there must have been, all standing beautifully poised with the sunlight on their flanks or noses. Then one would dip his head and make a sprint the length of the enclosure, and instantly all twenty of them would be in motion. I loved to watch them. I wanted pencil and paper and the skill to catch the grace of their curving necks.

* * *

Farthest out in the country were the cows and sheep grazing in the broad fields. I would sometimes sit down to watch them, noticing how the sheep were one degree nearer than the cattle to the immobility of rock and tree.

The pigs I generally paid little attention to. They had a commodious building to themselves which included a cemented yard with swimming pool. There they lounged and sprawled in perfect porcine placidity. If I gave them any thought at all, it was perhaps to feel a touch of envy, for many was the time I wanted to go swimming myself and had no good place to go. Certainly, I had no private pool.

* * *

One day, in passing the building, I decided to go in. I found it partitioned off into stalls or apartments, one to each sow and her family. When I arrived, a young man in blue work trousers was going about with a pitchfork changing the straw bedding. I felt as if I had suddenly come face to face with a myth, though I wasn't sure which myth it was. Hercules cleaning out the Augean stables? No; for, though this chap had powerful arms and chest and shoulders, he did not have that superfluity of brawn usually associated with Hercules. Besides, this was no Augean stable. Apollo working for Admetus off in Thessaly? That seemed more likely; for, though I had never before seen as husky an Apollo, his shock of blond hair like a cloud about his head suggested sunlight and upper atmosphere. But perhaps he was no Greek at all, but one of those Northern fellows, Thor or Baldur or maybe somebody not quite so well known. Perhaps he was only a Viking who had crossed the Atlantic by way of Greenland and was now going to college in New England, learning how to raise pigs from scratch.

* * *

When I say he was clean, I do not mean that there was any mere soap-and-water fussiness about him or that the old shoes and trousers he was wearing were immaculate. I mean he radiated an inner and essential cleanness that all the pigs in the world couldn't have dimmed. He looked up from his work and smiled, and I knew that I was no intruder.

I began to ask him questions about pigs. Were they really as dirty as they were reputed to be? He said pigs were by nature rooting animals; and, since rooting in soft ground resulted in mud, it was easy for a pig to get dirty and to stay so. But it wasn't the mud they loved. Mud was incidental, a by-product of the rooting.

* * *

He went on to tell me, speaking from experience, that the light-colored pigs were cleaner than the black pigs. But he couldn't say why. We agreed that the reason was not the obvious one that dirt doesn't show up on black as it does on white. That would have been making the pigs a bit too human. I am not even positive that it was the light-colored pigs that were the cleaner. It may have been the other way round. But, in any case, one color was cleaner than the other. We talked about pigs until they became something more than just pigs to me.

As we talked, I looked from man to pigs and from pigs to man.

* * *

Lucky pigs, I thought, to have a clean stall indoors and a cement swimming pool outdoors and even a small patch of mud in one corner of your yard, shall we say for the sake of tradition? Lucky pigs to have a keeper who understands you and who is disposed to put the best possible interpretation on you.

Many times after that day I walked down the same road, pausing to watch the horses, pausing again to watch the sheep and cattle. I passed the pig building. I caught glimpses of pigs lying in the sun about their pool. But I never went inside again. I don't know why. Perhaps I suspected that, on a second visit, they might be just pigs to me. I may have guessed that one does not come face to face with a sun myth more than once in a lifetime.

ROBERT FRANCIS

## De Pachmann Plays

THE MOST ASTONISHING, most alive and most infectious dramatic performance given in our town one Autumn week was not that of Miss Eagels in "Rain." No; nor that of Mrs. Fiske in "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary" at the Belasco. It was the astonishingly expressive and utterly enthralling performance which a happy, little, old man named Vladimir De Pachmann gave on a Thursday evening at Carnegie Hall, when, in the almost accidental presence of several thousand passersby, he sat down at a piano and, for two crowded, exultant hours, dwelt with Beethoven, Chopin and Franz Liszt.

Not without cajolery, we had obtained seats so close that it was possible to hear every groan and every chuckle, possible to see every gesture of hand and shoulder, every recorded emotion, however fleet, of one who plays the piano with every last atom of his devoted self. Thus we went home from Carnegie Hall the richer for a stirring and unprecedented experience. It was, therefore, something of a blow to find that in all the newspapers which passed our way the next day, contumely, or at best an amused and patronizing tolerance, was De Pachmann's portion. . . .

As every one knows, De Pachmann, with many winks, chuckles, groans and appeals to heaven, keeps up a continuous, murmurous chatter about the music he is invoking . . . to any within range of his half-whispered monologue, he talks about that music, about how it came to be written, how Liszt played it, how he hopes to play it, how beautiful it is, and so on, and so on. It is chatter which only a few can hear distinctly and of which the eccentricity sets the remoter or more woolly-witted auditors into a fit of the giggles. If you are nearer you see how the moods of the melody—fear, hope, anger, love, gayety, despair—write themselves on every aspect of his mobile face, in every line of his responsive body. If you are nearer still you can hear enough to know he is now exultant in a free and childlike way at his own astonishing dexterity, now mortified at his own shortcomings. . . .

He is thinking aloud—or, to be exact, feeling aloud. A difficult Impromptu of Chopin may be before him. He wonders if he will play it well. He prays he will. It will tax his memory. . . . But, come, come, De Pachmann! Mere music teachers can memorize. What counts is intelligence. Courage, De Pachmann! . . . Fragments of something like this escaped from the little man as he served at that altar on Carnegie's stage.

Such communicativeness in the world of affairs or on the concert platform may be an infirmity, but, after all, it is a part of De Pachmann. — From "Enchanted Aisles," by ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT. (New York: Putnam.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —Photograph from Les Archives Photographique d'Art et d'Histoire, Paris

"ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA": *A Painting Attributed to François Clouet*

FRANÇOIS CLOUET was one of the family of Clouets who, although of Flemish origin, lived in France and were the only French artists who really attracted any attention in the fifteenth century. He was born at Tours in the south of France in 1510. He succeeded his father, of whom he was a pupil, as "painter to the king" and enjoyed that honor under three monarchs: Francis I, Henry II, and Charles IX.

Among the distinguished Italian painters of that period and their imitators, François Clouet held to his own Gothic style. It is thought he may have been a pupil of Holbein as some of his works, many of which are in England, have at times been taken for productions of that master. Clouet himself was a master in the delicacy of his form and lightness of touch.

François is the most conspicuous of all the artists of the Clouet family, as he both maintained the skill and inherited the accumulated honors of the preceding generations. His charmingly faithful and expressive portraits were especially in demand. He painted many celebrities and members of the royal family and the nobility. There is no idealization in his paintings, but instead a simple, attentive imitation of nature with a delicate transparency of color and careful drawing. Truth and accuracy were his principal aims.

This picture of Elizabeth of Austria, which is in a place of honor in the Louvre, is considered one of the most interesting portraits made by François Clouet. The model is dignified and royal in her yellow brocaded silk gown studded with pearls, a white ruff above her necklace of precious stones, and a coiffure of pearls and other jewels. Daughter of Maximilian II of Austria, she became the wife of Charles IX of France in 1570, at about the time this picture was painted.

## *Winter Window*

On the mirror of the glass
The snow has drifted soft and deep.
The edges of the window-pane
Are blurred and lost
In the folds of winter sleep.
We touch with cautious finger-tips
The boundaries of wind and frost.
We press the summer of our lips
Upon the continent of cold
And watch the evanescent stain
Where the warm breath leaves on the glass
An echoing of April rain.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

## By Vividness of Character Portrayal

THE CHINESE NOVEL was written primarily to amuse the common people. And when I say amuse I do not mean only to make them laugh, though laughter is also one of the aims of the Chinese novel. I mean amusement in the sense of absorbing and occupying the whole attention of the mind. I mean enlightening the mind by pictures of life and what life means. I mean encouraging the spirit not by rule-of-thumb talk about art, but by stories about the people in every age, and thus presenting to people simply themselves. . . .

But the real reason why the Chinese novel was written in the vernacular was because the common people could not read and write and the novel had to be written so that when it was read aloud it could be understood by persons who could communicate only through spoken words. In a village of two hundred souls perhaps only one man could read. And on holidays or in the evening when the work was done, he read aloud to the people from some story. The rise of the Chinese novel began in just this simple fashion. After a while people took up a collection of pennies in somebody's cap or in a farm wife's bowl because the reader needed tea to wet his throat, or perhaps to pay him for time he would otherwise have spent at his silk loom or his rush weaving. If the collections grew big enough he gave up some of his regular work and became a professional story-teller. And the stories he read were the beginnings of novels. . . .

He kept his audiences always in mind and he found that the style which they loved best was one which flowed easily along, clearly and simply, in the short words which they themselves used every day, with no other technique than occasional bits of description, only enough to give vividness to a place or a person, and never enough to delay the story. Nothing must delay the story. Story was what they wanted.

And when I say story, I do not mean mere pointless activity, not crude action alone. The Chinese are too mature for that. They have always demanded of their novels character above all else. SHUI HU CHUAN they have considered one of their three greatest novels, not primarily because it is full of the flash and fire of action, but because it portrays so distinctly one hundred and eight characters that each is to be seen separate from the others. Often I have heard it said of that novel in tones of delight, "When anyone of the hundred and eight begins to speak, we do not need to be told his name. By the way the words come from his mouth we know who he is." Vividness of character portrayal, then, is the first quality which the Chinese people have demanded of their novels, and after it, that such portrayal shall be by the character's own action and words rather than by the author's explanation.— PEARL S. BUCK, in "The Chinese Novel" (Nobel Lecture delivered before the Swedish Academy at Stockholm, December 12, 1938). (London: Macmillan.)

## A Clean and Pleasant Arabian Town

SEWUN (SOUTHERN ARABIA) is, as a matter of fact, the most delightful of towns. I never get tired of walking through its scattered ways of houses white and brown. From their slanting walls and upper lattices they look on dusty streets unpaved and silent, and solitary save for a woman here and there trailing her long blue gown by some carved doorway, or beduin camels that brush the roughened mud-built corners with their loads. The houses are rich with every variety of delicate lace-work: from the warm shadows below, their parapets rise into sunlight. . . .

It is indeed a clean and pleasant town, with a mosque built in the old fashion with seven rows of columns, a market, the Sultan's castle, and the cemetery all in the centre, as in a feudal town it should be: and on market days the white mass of the palace rises between its four corner towers out of a sea of camels, a crowd of sellers of goats and sheep and donkeys, . . . weighers out of salt, dried fish, peppers, and odds and ends of nails and cords and saddles, and women in tall hats selling shawls.

Then too, I climbed the many stories of the Sultan's palace to visit his harim, and found them friendly and gay, dressed in the Hadhramaut fashion but with a touch of Indian splendor in their silks, colours of all sorts worked into the gown and the star at its back, and golden anklets on their feet. . . . They were full of compassion for me, and regarded with horror my freckled hands. — From "The Southern Gates of Arabia," by FREYA STARK. (New York: Dutton.)

## God's Day

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"THIS IS THE DAY which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it" (Psalms 118:24). Assuredly it is a wise plan to begin our day with a good resolution such as this, in preparation for the work which lies ahead. God's day is not calculated in hours and minutes, for it is the ever-present now, in which we have the opportunity to glorify God through reflecting Him.

Students of Christian Science know that to turn one's first waking thoughts to the great fact that God, good, alone governs man, and to use the early hours in studying the Lesson-Sermon from the *Christian Science Quarterly*, aid in ensuring the smooth and successful performance of daily tasks. Using the early hours in obtaining this spiritual refreshment—putting God first—and arousing thought to recognize the liberating truth, revealed in Christian Science, that man is wholly spiritual, is a commendable practice.

God's day may be considered to include all those moments when, through assimilating the teaching of Christian Science, we are conscious of the allness of God, the nothingness of evil, and the perfection of the real man. It is the period of spiritual thinking when we realize the all-pervading presence of ineffable Love, enfolding all that is real; when the eternal harmony of infinite Life is spiritually discerned, and we are assured that the divine Mind is guiding us in the way of right thinking and living. God's day appears when, through reflecting divine Love, being truthful, loving, wise, and good, we find ourselves in the kingdom of heaven on earth, beholding man as spiritually lovely and lovable. Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 509), "The periods of spiritual ascension are the days and seasons of Mind's creation, in which beauty, sublimity, purity, and holiness—yea, the divine nature—appear in man and the universe never to disappear."

We often hear the remark, "What a heavenly day!" in reference to a few hours bright with warm sunshine, when the gentle breezes are laden with the sweet scent of flowers, and the atmosphere is temperate and clear. Such a day is indeed beautiful, but it is fading and fleeting; it is not "the day which the Lord hath made." We recognize God's day by the heavenly love of God that "is shed abroad in our hearts" (Romans 5:5), by the measure of His goodness that we are enabled to mete out to others, by the sweetness of true spirituality which rules out of our thoughts and lives false mortal cravings, restless fears, and ungracious ways.

What will the day bring forth? Countless numbers of people are asking that question. And even a little understanding of Christian Science will enable us to give the right answer. Each day, rightly used in Christian Science, will result in enlarged understanding and a clearer discernment of the truth of man's spiritual existence. It is our opportunity to permit divine Spirit to uplift our thought to new heights, to more exalted views of God and man. Thus is God's endless day unfolding to us the brightness of His glory, illumined with the light of divine intelligence and Life. We can "rejoice and be glad" to know that in it there is no darkness, no shadow of declining years, no dark shades of approaching death, no diminution whatsoever of joy, health, vigor. If we turn to the Glossary of Science and Health we find that Mrs. Eddy has defined "day" (p. 584) as "the irradiance of Life; light, the spiritual idea of Truth and Love," adding in the next paragraph: "The objects of time and sense disappear in the illumination of spiritual understanding, and Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded. This unfolding is God's day, and 'there shall be no night there.'"

Will today bring more of God into our lives, more of the treasures of heaven into our conscious thoughts, more of the divine nature and character into our experience? Will error be rebuked and truth enthroned in our hearts? Will the false material concept of God as a magnified human being and of man as a mortal personality, give place this day to the higher understanding which Christian Science gives of God and man? If so, then we may indeed rejoice in Peter's words (II Peter 3:11-13): "Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness, looking for and hasting unto the coming of the day of God, wherein the heavens being on fire shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat? Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

As we are enabled through Christian Science to prove the allness of God, good, and the nothingness of evil, we can "rejoice, and be exceeding glad" in God's day.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

## *Boy Awakening*

The dawn itself was dreaming,
And from the dream came rain;
He turned half out of sleeping
And half returned again,
His eyes in dim disclosure
Of streaming windowpane.

His bed became an island
With waves high on the shore,
The bedpost was a palm tree
With coconuts galore;
His eyes were opened wider,
As eyes will, to explore.

And so he broke the picture,
Heard steps, doors open, close;
Then snuggled in his blanket
And stretched it with his toes;
Then with a sudden springing
Sat up, and yawned, and rose.

KEITH THOMAS

## O dia do Senhor

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

"ÊSTE É O DIA que fez o Senhor: regozijemo-nos, e alegremo-nos n'Êle" (Salmos 118:24). Certamente sábio é um plano de começar nosso dia com uma boa resolução como esta, preparando-nos assim para o trabalho que está na nossa frente. O dia de Deus não é calculado por horas e minutos, porquanto é o sempiterno agora, no qual temos a oportunidade de glorificar a Deus por meio de O refletirmos.

Os estudiosos da Ciência Cristã sabem que se êles volverem, logo ao despertar, os seus primeiros pensamentos para o grande fato de que só Deus, o bem, governa o homem, e dedicarem o começo da manhã ao estudo da Lição-Sermão do *Christian Science Quarterly* (Trimestral da Ciência Cristã), isto os ajuda a resolverem com suavidade e êxito as suas tarefas diárias. Por isso é uma pratica recomendável aproveitarmos as primeiras horas matinais para tomarmos êste refrigério espiritual—colocando Deus em primeiro lugar—e despertarmos o pensamento a reconhecer que a verdade que nos liberta, tal como é revelada na Ciência Cristã, consiste em ser o homem inteiramente espiritual.

O dia de Deus pode ser considerado incluir todos aqueles momentos em que pela assimilação dos ensinamentos da Ciência Cristã ficamos conscientes da totalidade de Deus, da nulidade do mal, e da perfeição do homem real. É o periodo do pensar espiritual em que realizamos a presença do Amor inefável que tudo invade, envolvendo tudo quanto é real; é o periodo em que a harmonia eterna da Vida infinita é discernida espiritualmente e obtemos a certeza de que a Mente divina nos está guiando pelo caminho do pensar e do viver certo. O dia de Deus surgirá quando refletirmos o Amor divino, quando formos verdadeiros, amorosos, sábios e bons e nos encontrarmos no reino do céu na terra, vendo o homem como sendo espiritualmente amoroso e digno de ser amado. Mary Baker Eddy escreve no livro texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras, pg. 509), "Os periodos da ascenção espiritual são os dias e as estações da criação da Mente, na qual a beleza, a sublimidade, a pureza e a santidade—enfim, a verdadeira natureza divina—surgem no homem e no universo para nunca mais desaparecerem."

Frequentemente ouvimos a observação, "Que dia divino é êste!" ao referir-se alguem a umas poucas horas iluminadas pelos mornos raios do sol, quando a viração suave está impregnada com as doces fragrâncias das flores, e a atmosfera é amena e clara. Um tal dia é realmente belo, porém se desvanece e acaba; não é "o dia que fez o Senhor." Podemos reconhecer o dia de Deus pelo Seu amor celestial que "está derramado em nossos corações" (Romanos 5:5), pela quantidade de Sua bondade que fôrmos capazes de proporcionar aos outros, pela doçura da verdadeira espiritualidade que elimina dos nossos pensamentos e das nossas vidas os falsos anceios mortais, e os seus temores desassossegados, e modos menos graciosos.

Que é que êste dia trará? Um número incontável de pessoas faz esta pergunta. Mesmo uma pequena compreensão da Ciência Cristã nos habilita a dar a resposta certa. Cada dia, bem utilizado na Ciência Cristã, resultará em uma compreensão aumentada e em um discernimento mais claro da verdade sôbre a existência espiritual do homem. A oportunidade é nossa de permitir ao Espírito divino de elevar o nosso pensamento a novas alturas, para vistas mais exaltadas sôbre Deus e o homem. Desta forma o infindo dia de Deus vem descortinar para nós o brilho de Sua glória, iluminada com a luz da inteligência e da Vida divinas. Podemos "regozijar-nos e alegrar-nos" com o conhecimento de que nêle não há escuridão, nem crepúsculo de anos em declínio, nem sombras escuras da morte que se aproxima, nem qualquer diminuição da alegria, da saúde, do vigor Se recorrermos ao Glossário de *Science and Health* vemos que Mrs. Eddy definiu "dia" (pg. 584) como "a irradiação da Vida; luz, a idéia espiritual da Verdade e do Amor," acrescentando no parágrafo seguinte: "Os objetos do tempo e do sentido desaparecem na iluminação da compreensão espiritual, e a Mente mede o tempo de acôrdo com o bem que é desdobrado. Êste desdobramento é o dia de Deus, e 'lá não haverá noite.'"

Trará o dia de hoje mais afluência de Deus ao âmbito de nossas vidas, mais abundância dos tesouros do céu a fluirem em nossos pensamentos conscientes, mais afluência da natureza e do caráter divino à nossa experiência? Refutaremos o erro em nossos corações entronizando em seu lugar a verdade? Cederá, hoje, o falso conceito material sôbre Deus como um ser humano magnificado, e sôbre o homem como uma personalidade mortal, à compreensão mais elevada que a Ciência Cristã dá sôbre Deus e o homem? Se assim for, então poderemos de fato regozijar-nos nas palavras de S. Pedro (II S. Pedro 3:11-13): "Uma vez que todas estas coisas hão de ser assim dissolvidas, que qualidade de pessoas deveis vós ser em santo procedimento e piedade, esperando e desejando ardentemente a vinda do dia de Deus, pelo qual os céus, ardendo, se dissolverão e os elementos com o calor se fundirão? Mas nós, segundo a sua promessa, esperamos novos céus e uma nova terra, nos quais habita a justiça" (em parte, de acôrdo com a Biblia inglesa).

Logo que estivermos aptos pela Ciência Cristã a provar a totalidade de Deus, o bem, e a nulidade do mal, podemos "regozijar-nos e alegrar-nos" no dia de Deus.

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Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 20-21 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1940

## Radcliffe Forum Told Stone Age Is War's Trend

**Christianity threatened if Allies fail, Vambery insists—Reich of today described.**

Characterizing the present war as "a struggle between Western civilization and Stone Age methods," Rustem Vambery of the New School of Social Research in New York City, first speaker in the morning session of the Foreign Affairs School now being held at Radcliffe College, declared that Christianity itself may be at stake. The school is being conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

"The Allies are supposed to stand for 'democracy,' their enemies for 'totalitarianism,'" Mr. Vambery said. "It is true that democracy is but a sign, and in the shop capitalist imperialism is being defended, but the British and French rule means not only human and progressive methods, it means moreover some freedom, respect for human dignity, and what we used to call Christian civilization," he added.

**Crusade Against Cave Age**

The speaker, whose topic was "What Is This War About?" called the present struggle "not merely a war to 'crush Hitlerism,' and not a war between two ideologies, but in spite of this it is a crusade against the revival of a caveman rulership.

"At the same time," Mr. Vambery said, "it is a war of self-defense fought by capitalism not against socialism, but against an abortive communism in Russia and against a state capitalism in Germany which bitterly disappointed its foreign capitalistic supporters.

**Small Nations Tremble**

"Round this gigantic struggle between East and West, between capitalist democracies and 'popular' dictatorship, small countries tremble for their existence," Mr. Vambery said.

"The Balkan States, whom Italy would like to use as pawns in her imperialist game, are divided by feelings and interests. The Northern and Scandinavian countries are no doubt on the side of the Allies, but as the conflagration widens, more and more 'sovereignties' are going to be devoured like moths in the neighborhood of a flame," he said.

"As the Russian steam roller in the Finnish adventure revealed its lack of steam the hope for a Western victory seems to be justified," Mr. Vambery said. "If, however, the victors are not going to remove the roots of unrest by curbing national sovereignties and by organizing economic democracy, endless new wars and revolutions will follow," he concluded.

**Conditions in Germany**

Gerhart Seger, a German exile, speaking on "Conditions in Germany Today," predicted that "the military situation will force Herr Hitler in due time to do something spectacular. Since he knows that time is against him, he will try to get the war moving, probably not between the Maginot Line and the West Wall."

Holding that neither side wished to repeat the carnage of Verdun, Mr. Seger predicted that "Hitler may, therefore, either attack Belgium and Holland or Switzerland in order to get around the Maginot Line, or he may try to start aerial warfare on a large scale. That again, as he knows, may prove a boomerang."

**One Balkan Economy?**

The Balkans as a single economic unit, possibly under the benevolent and direct influence of a great power, even Germany, was visualized today by George Lanyi, graduate student in Government at Harvard, at the luncheon session at Agassiz House.

Mr. Lanyi said that he did not refer to the Germany of today as the leader in a possible Balkan economic unit, because "that Nation is still unable to distinguish between economic domination and political domination." Germany, he declared, could be the natural complementary partner of the Balkans. The Balkans could exchange their agricultural and mineral products for the manufactured products of Germany.

Before any confederation of the Balkans can take place, however, Mr. Lanyi continued, "there are multitudes of political claims against each other, different cultural patterns and ancient grudges that would have to be dissolved."

**U. S. in the Orient**

Reaffirming a published statement that America's influence in the Far East may determine the future destiny of the peoples of the Pacific, Edward C. Carter, secretary-general of the Institute of Pacific Relations, recommended today that the United States take the effective steps it now can to cease aid to aggression in the Far East and increase direct aid to those who are resisting aggression.

Mr. Carter said that in his opinion Soviet Russia holds the balance of power in the Far East, but he saw little chance of united direct action by both the United States and Russia.

## *They Analyze Conflicts in World*

By a Staff Photographer

**Speaker and Program Committee Members for Radcliffe Affairs Forum**

**Left to right, Miss Vera Gough, who presided at the Wednesday morning session; Mrs. Arthur Rotch, committee member; Prof. Rustem Vambery, of the New School of Social Research, New York City, a speaker; and Mrs. LaRue Brown, committee member.**

## Former G.O.P. Leader in House To Appear in Dog Track Probe

Former State Representative Martin Hays of Brighton, a stockholder in the Wonderland Dog Track at Revere, disclosed today that he had requested permission of the Federal Grand Jury to appear before that body in the current investigation into possible violations of income tax returns by stockholders and promoters of dog tracks.

"I a mvery pleased that the Grand Jury granted my request to come before them," said Mr. Hays.

The former Republican floor leader in the House is counsel for the Bay State Greyhound Association, which conducts races at Wonderland.

The Grand Jury is believed to have completed two-thirds of its investigation of the incomes of stockholders in the Bay State Greyhound Racing Association. It was announced earlier in the week that 30 witnesses would be called before the jury and 20 have been heard so far this week.

Three of the five cases, said to be before the Grand Jury, are complete, it was reported.

The Grand Jury is not expected to meet tomorrow but will resume its deliberations on Friday. This will give Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, Henry M. Leen, Assistant United States Attorney, and Leo Looney, special assistant to the Attorney General, an opportunity to peruse the books of the Association which were received today.

## Boston Opens Up the Bids For $10,175,000 Housing Loan

Opening of bids for a $10,175,000 temporary loan to finance the four local housing projects began this afternoon.

This is the first time that the Boston Housing Authority has borrowed on this plan calling for maturity of the loans in six months or on July 24. It has been done simultaneously with nine other cities, bringing the total amount of temporary loans open for bids to $35,000,000.

Under act of Congress the interest rate on tempoary loans made with the Government is ½ per cent above the rate for the last Federal loan which would in the present instance bring the rate to about 3 per cent. By seeking bids from private capital the local housing authorities can secure a lower rate and satisfy private investors who have expressed interest in short term housing loans, it was pointed out.

An agreement with the Federal Goyernment provides for the United States Housing Authority to furnish the money to pay the loans four days before the date of maturity.

By way of precedent a short term loan of $50,000,000 was sold by a group of 12 cities recently to a syndicate headed by the Chemical National Bank of New York City.

Following is list of cities and amount of the loans desired in the present bidding:

| | |
|---|---|
| Los Angeles | $1,020,000 |
| Bridgeport | 3,200,000 |
| Boston | 10,175,000 |
| Fall River | 980,000 |
| Lowell | 1,776,000 |
| Cleveland | 6,250,000 |
| Dayton | 1,600,000 |
| Toledo | 2,200,000 |
| Chattanooga | 3,300,000 |
| Memphis | 5,000,000 |

## U. S. Agents Probe Boston Race Ring

Federal agents were reported today investigating the activities and receipts of the $3,000,000-a-year organization which drew 15 jail sentences and $20,300 in fines on number pool and horse race betting charges in Middlesex Superior Court in Cambridge yesterday. Agents of the intelligence unit of the Treasury Department questioned defendants yesterday, and were expected to continue their investigation today.

Only two of the 30 defendants indicted in the drive by District Attorney Robert F. Bradford to smash the number pool and horse race betting syndicate escaped either jail or fine. Cases against these two, stenographers in the Somerville headquarters of the ring, were placed on file by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick.

Joseph Hotze, ("Hoodsie") leader in the conspiracy, received the severest penalty—one year in the House of Correction in Cambridge and $10,000 His brother Edward was sentenced to six months in jail and fined $5,000. Fines against other defendants, including one woman, ranged from $100 to $1,000, with jail sentences from one to six months.

**Lottery Participant Held**

The last of 72 persons indicted for alleged participation in a nation-wide, $20,000,000 lottery, Abraham A. Brody, of Chicago, pleaded guilty before Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford yesterday and was held under $1,000 bail for disposition.

## *Landlord-Tenant Relation Defined*

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 24 (AP) —A landlord cannot legally collect, after attempting to obtain a new tenant, any rent due from an occupant vacating premises without giving proper notice, the Maine Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

By such an attempt, said Associate Justice Sidney St. F. Thaxter, the landlord breaks his relation with his tenant, which is not legally broken by the latter's failure to give notice.

The ruling upheld Municipal Judge Harry C. Libby's exceptions, as executor of an estate here, to a judgment for the plaintiff in a rent suit against the estate.

## Choral Society Concert Set for Saturday Night

Music old and new will be presented by the Choral Society of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at its annual concert Saturday night at 8:30 in the State Ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Under the direction of George Sawyer Dunham, the group will give several numbers accompanied by Alice Reilly Girouard. Piano soloist will be Mrs. J. Arthur Snyder, Vice-President of the Women's Symphony Society, and President of the Music Lovers' Club. Cellist will be Ellinor Benedict.

## Marsh Urges No New Debts In Peace Time

America should not add to its debts in peace time, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, declared today in an address on his book, "The American Canon," before the Rotary Club at its weekly luncheon meeting today at the Hotel Statler. The book is the outgrowth of Dr. Marsh's 1939 Baccalaureate Sermon at Boston University.

Quoting from Washington's Farewell Address, one of the seven American documents Dr. Marsh's book takes up, the educator said, "It is extremely important that in time of peace we should not add to our public debts, but we should discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear."

The other documents taken up were the Mayflower Compact, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Star-Spangled Banner, Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, and Woodrow Wilson's "Road Away From Revolution."

Speaking of all seven of these documents, which President Marsh thinks of as "The American Canon," he said, in part:

"They give us the authoritative rule of the doctrine of Americanism. In describing them, we relate our national history, through hewing to the line of vital American ideals."

## Skating Is Good, Or at Least Fair

Skating conditions on nearby ponds and rivers as reported today by the recreational division of the Metropolitan district Commission were:

New Pond, Wellesley—Good.

Charles River from Riverside Station to Prospect Street, Waltham—Good.

Ham Pond, Newton—Good.

Beaver Brook, Belmont (both ponds)—Good.

Charles River Cove, Riverton—Good.

St. Moritz, Quincy—Good.

Canton Avenue Pond, Milton—Good.

Charles River Lagoon, Back Bay—Good.

Magazine Beach, Cambridge —Good.

Fellsmere Pond, Malden—Fair.

Upper Bellevue Pond, Medford—Fair.

Quarter Mile Pond, Medford—Fair.

Charles River Speedway, Brighton—Fair.

## Virginia Goes Snowbound At Storm Center

**Sailors hope for break in ice jam at Cape Cod Canal as good outcome of northeast gale.**

New England, where snow and cold are expected in January, and much of the "sunny" South, where they are not expected, were held in the icy grip of winter today.

As a storm, now centered off Virginia, headed toward New England accompanied by northeast gales, several northeastern states reported below-zero temperatures. Snow flurries which started to fall on Boston by mid-morning were expected to continue through the day with a precipitation of "about two inches" forecast by the weather bureau.

There was a possibility that only the fringe of the storm might touch the Boston area.

In the meantime, mariners looked to the northeast gales to free the Cape Cod Canal of heavy drift ice which has all but blocked shipping in what is termed by some seafaring men "the worst jam since 1936."

The cotton fields of Virginia were covered with a new whiteness when a storm which buried Atlanta moved northward and descended on the plantation State, leaving a covering of from 3 to 21 inches in depth.

Temperatures there ranged in the low twenties or high 'teens, with colder weather predicted for tonight. Although telephone communications were reported about normal and trains were running only 30 minutes behind schedule, air transportation from Richmond was canceled and the Atlantic Clipper failed to take off from Norfolk.

With snowdrifts as high as eight feet in Delaware, 50 per cent of the "down State" roads were expected to be closed by mid-afternoon today and the Highway Department urged residents to use only main roads and then "only when necessary." Schools were closed, and several towns were virtually isolated.

Four Coast Guard vessels are working at ice breaking, the cutter Algonquin in Buzzard's Bay, the Kickapoo at Searsport, Maine, the Raritan at Weymouth Fore River and the Harriet Lane at Lynn.

Steamer Hartwelson, en route from Lynn to Norfolk, to load coal was forced against a channel buoy by the ice in the Canal, with damage to a propeller blade. After an examination was made, the craft continued on its voyage.

Three tugs that sailed from Boston for Lynn to assist vessels in getting through the ice to open water at sea, were forced to return by the seas and winds encountered outside.

An airplane piloted by W. F. Leach of Needham made a forced landing on the ice of Pratt Pond in Upton, Mass., this morning because of poor visibility due to a snowstorm. The plane was not damaged; and Mr. Leach, who did not divulge his destination, said he would take off as soon as the sky cleared.

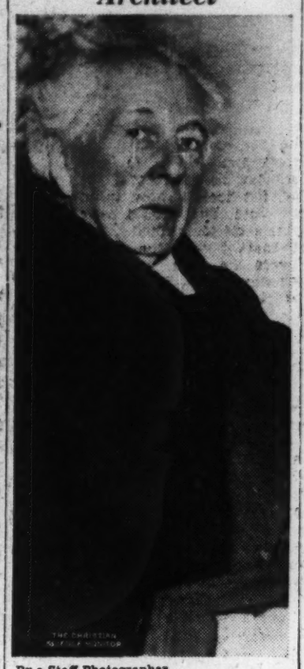
Continued cold in Vermont brought a report from Burlington that a 10-mile ice bridge across Lake Champlain was nearly completed today. This is said to be two weeks earlier than the usual freezing date.

The Connecticut River, from headwaters to Long Island Sound, was reported frozen, with thicknesses ranging from 12 inches at Hartford, Conn., to 20 inches at Bethel, Vt. Tugs are keeping the Sound open at Saybrook, Conn., it was reported.

## Lobster—a 25-Pounder

What is believed by fish pier experts to be the largest lobster ever brought to Boston, came in to the pier today aboard the dragger Rita B. The crustacean weighed 25 pounds, and was hauled up from about 50 fathoms of water, three days ago in South Channel, according to Capt. Vernon Nickerson.

*Architect*



By a Staff Photographer

**Frank Lloyd Wright**

**Exponent of a new architecture in home building**

## Wright Tells Of New Art In HomeBuilding

By W. Clifford Harvey

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Although temporarily absorbed by the political implications of the flying visit here of Thomas E. Dewey, Boston awoke this morning to the fact that it is host to another type of evolutionist whose chief concern is outmoding building codes, lifting home owners above ancient housing traditions, and introducing the modern way of designing homes and business plants that is "purely American."

"I'm glad," said Frank Lloyd Wright, probably the nation's outstanding exponent of the "house of tomorrow," which, he says, is actually here today, "that you called me an evolutionist instead of a revolutionist. Evolution implies progression out of tradition which is just another word for prejudice."

Here to attend the formal opening of an exhibit of his works, for the first time in Boston, Mr. Wright will talk (he dislikes the dictatorial implications of the word lecture) tonight before the Institute of Modern Art in John Hancock Hall. Asked this morning at his club rooms if there was any chance of New England getting into the field of modern architecture, the home pioneer whimsically reversed the question with: "Is there any chance of modern architecture getting into New England?"

He answered his own query by saying that through education, he believed that New England, like other parts of the United States, would sooner or later come to the "functional or organic" home which is built from the inside out, that is, designed first from the standpoint of family needs on the inside rather than starting with a traditional exterior and trying to fit the family and its needs into the cramped interior.

The existing types of so-called modern homes now lining New England byways, according to Mr. Wright, have only "a libelous resemblance" to modern art. The purely modern house which New England can expect to supplement colonial designs, he said, will be the result of an inborn desire by architects to depart entirely from convention and meet the challenge of modern needs with "thought unhampered by the past."

Bearing witness to his own theories are the examples of Mr. Wright's works at the Institute of Modern Art on display through March 3. He has done 27 moderate-priced homes throughout the United States and believes that the application of modern art to home building should evolve a soundly constructed, livable home for families of five and six persons to sell for not more than $3,500 above the land.

## Bondholders Plan New Coup on Narrow Gauge

Bondholders of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad met today with Herbert S. Avery, counsel for the Transportation Committee for the Town of Winthrop, to approve turning to the Federal Courts for a modification of the order terminating service on the road next Saturday midnight.

At the same hour, counsel for the Carmen's Union, representing the employees of the road, and Eugene W. Mitchell, President of the Union, and C. Herbert Frederick, Secretary-Treasurer, filed an appeal from Judge George C. Sweeney's order with the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. They also asked for a stay of execution of the order permitting the closing of the road.

Court action on the part of the bondholders is expected to take place on Friday or Saturday in Judge Sweeney's court, the place where the original order for the closing of the road Jan. 27 was handed down.

**Reason for the Step**

This step will be taken, Mr. Avery said, because of the alternatives before the town meeting scheduled for Friday night: (1) that the Town accept the proposal of the General Laws which would extend the Boston Elevated service to the Winthrop Loop, or (2) adopt the proposal of the Town Committee which asks for a guaranteed fund of $50,000 for operation of the road, pending funder reorganization of the line.

In the meantime, transportation for Winthrop residents was assured (even with the closing of the line) on announcement by Joseph R. Cotton, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, that the Commission will hold a hearing Saturday at 10 a. m. in anticipation of it being necessary for the Commission to grant a 60-day emergency permit for the operation of busses in Winthrop.

**Mayor Tobin Invited**

Among those invited to the hearing are Maurice J. Tobin, Selectmen of Winthrop, representatives of the Boston Elevated and the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, representatives of the companies which have applied for bus permits to operate in Winthrop and representatives of the bondholders.

Mr. Avery said the funded reorganization could be accomplished on a $500,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He asserted that with this amount and certain economies the road could be operated at a profit of $100,000 to $150,000 a year.

Economies put into effect between Jan. 27 and the time the RFC made its investigation—a survey tentatively set, he said, for Feb. 15—would be sufficient to wipe out a deficit of approximately $45,000.

As economies he listed lower power and labor costs, a general reduction of taxes and the elimination of taxes on land not used for railroad purposes. He advocated a change from hand switching to electric switch towers.

## Timilty Reports Drop in Crime; Junior Police Work Reviewed

Decrease of 7.59 per cent in serious crimes in Boston last year was reported to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty today.

The Commissioner, in his annual report, said 81 per cent of the cases reported to police had been cleared.

Devoting 15 pages of his 17-page report to the Junior Police Corps, the Commissioner said it was yet too early to have figures on the effectiveness of the group in reducing crime, but that local juvenile courts reported a lessening of delinquencies, while similar courts outside Boston reported increases.

He said the Junior Police had been primarily organized as a crime prevention activity, but that it was having an interesting by-product. This arises from the fact that the oldtime patrolman, known to everybody on his beat, has now been replaced by radio prowl cars, almost completely cut off from the individual citizens.

The Junior Police activity, however, gives policemen an opportunity to meet the neighborhood boys, and frequently their parents, in a friendly way.

The Commissioner reported that there are now 5,000 boys between 12 and 16 who are active Junior Police members and that there are 10,000 boys on the reserve list.

## Tug Aid to Man On Sinking Barge

Aboard the lighter Stanford when it suddenly sank this morning near the entrance to Hull Gut, Austin Bennett was able to reach the side of the tug Melrose, which was towing the barge, and scramble to safety.

The Stanford, loaded with dredging equipment, used in the $400,000 Town River improvement project at Quincy for the past few months, was being towed from Quincy to the Army Base in South Boston. It is owned by the J. S. Packard Dredging Company of Boston.

The foundering of the lighter was due, it is believed, to opening of seams by heavy ice encountered in Town River.

Two men aboard a Navy water barge which sank this morning near Newport, R. I., were rescued. The 110-foot barge sank in about two minutes, the bow remaining above water, however. No explanation of the sinking was given, and plans were made immediately to raise the craft.

## SOS Call Laid to Radio Program

The possibility that a dramatized radio program based on a ship disaster might have led to the false report of an SOS which sent Coast Guard vessels scurrying around last night off Cape Cod was considered today by authorities, according to the Associated Press.

Several residents of Martha's Vineyard, where a retired Army Captain, Byron C. Brown, reported hearing an SOS from a ship supposedly sinking off the cape, said they had listened to a "ship tragedy" at the same time Captain Brown said he heard the distress call.

The retired officer was arrested on drunkenness charges by state police. In district court at Edgartown today he was found guilty and his case was continued for one week for disposition.

The Coast Guard, when apprised of Captain Brown's arrest shortly after 5 a. m., immediately called off half a dozen vessels searching for signs of the reportedly distressed ship. They had been patrolling the sea between Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket islands more than eight hours.

Captain Brown had reported receiving the SOS on the lowest wave band of his special radio at 7:02 p. m. (E. S. T.) last night. Radio experts said earlier the report might be a hoax.

On the other hand, a Boston radio station technician said today that it was possible, under certain circumstances, for a person dialing on a shortwave band to pick up a "harmonic" of a regular broadcast station. The listener then might be under the impression that he was picking up a low wave-length transmission.

## Quincy Debates School Project

Revival of a project to build an addition or new building to meet the increased requirements of the Quincy Trade School at an estimated cost of $200,000 with Federal aid met with little encouragement from city officials who declared the City not financially able to undertake the expense at this time.

The reluctance of Mayor Thomas S. Burgin to take steps towards the erection of another building was criticized by members of the School Board, who declared that the Mayor had funds to build "fancy fire stations and fancy hospital office buildings" but not enough to provide for an educational institution that serves a useful purpose.

## Union Agreement Outlaws Strikes

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 24 (AP) —An agreement outlawing strikes and lockouts for two and a half years has been signed by the Anderson & Little Clothing Company of Fall River and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Joseph Salerno, Regional Director of the union, located here, said the contract, affecting 400 workers, was the first of a series which his organization was seeking to negotiate in Fall River clothing and shirt factories.

## *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

### Theaters

**Colonial—**
"Ladies and Gentlemen," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. Starring Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

**Shubert—**
"Two for the Show," by Nancy Hamilton and Morgan Lewis. Presented by Stanley Gilkey and Gertrude Macy. With Eve Arden, Richard Haydn and Betty Hutton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Movies

**Brookline Village—**
"The Honeymoon Is Over," starring Marjorie Weaver. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Also "On Dress Parade," with the "Dead End Kids." 4, 7:05, 10:05. Tomorrow: Deanna Durbin in "First Love."

**Coolidge Corner—**
"Eternally Yours," with Loretta Young and David Niven. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "The Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

**Exeter—**
"Eternally Yours," with Loretta Young and David Niven. 3:10 6:20, 9:25. Also "20,000 Men a Year," with Preston Foster and Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: "The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. Also "The Llano Kid."

**Fenway and Paramount—**
"A Child Is Born," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald and Jeffrey Lynn. Fenway: 2:15, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. Also "City of Chance," with Lynn Bari and Donald Woods. Fenway: 1:10, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40. Tomorrow: Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka." Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

**Fine Arts—**
"Harvest," 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

**Keith Memorial—**
"Flying Deuces." 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Swanee River," featuring Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

**Metropolitan—**
Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray in "Remember the Night." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Barricade," with Alice Faye and Warner Baxter. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Also "High School," with Jane Withers.

**B. K. O., Boston—**
"Tropic Fury," with Richard Arlen and Beverly Roberts. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:20. Also "Vivacious Lady," with James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

**Scollay and Modern—**
"The Great Victor Herbert," with Allan Jones, Mary Martin and Walter Connolly. Scollay 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. Modern: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Eternally Yours." Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

**South Station Theater—**
"The Heart of Sweden," "The Virgin Islands." "Frank's Maginot Line and Germany's Siegfried Line." "Unusual Occupations." "Fashion Forecast—1940," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State and Orpheum—**
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Haviland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinee, 1:30; evenings 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 9:30 a. m. and 2:45; evenings, 8. (Seats reserved evening performance only.)

**Telepix Cinema—**
Mendelssohn's Wedding March; Paris; "The West Wall." "Mother Goose in Swingtime"; "Seabiscuit"; "Porky's Last Stand"; cartoons. 30 minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

**Trans-Lux—**
"The Old Dark House," with Charles Laughton and Melvyn Douglas. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05. Also "Thou Shalt Not Kill." 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

**Tremont—**
"Bachelor Mother," with Ginger Rogers and David Niven. Also "Magnificent Obsession," with Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "That Certain Age," featuring Deanna Durbin and Jackie Cooper. Also "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," with Edward G. Robinson.

**Uptown—**
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 2:45, 6:20, 10. Also "The Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 1:15, 4:50, 9:25. Tomorrow: "Eternally Yours." Also "Destry Rides Again," featuring James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich.

**University—**
William Powell and Carole Lombard in "My Man Godfrey." 2, 5:25, 9:45. Also "The Lady Vanishes." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Douglas Fairbanks Jr. in "Rulers of the Sea." Also "Daytime Wife," starring Tyrone Power.

**Wellesley Hills Playhouse—**
"We Are Not Alone," with Paul Muni. Also "Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers and Robert Kellard. Daily, except Sundays, 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Drums Along the Mohawk," with Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert. Also "Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene and Brenda Joyce.

### Other Events

**John Hancock Hall**, 90 St. James Avenue—Lecture by Frank Lloyd Wright, architect, under the joint auspicies of the Institute of Modern Art and the Boston Architectural Club. 8:30.

### Tomorrow

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court**—Concert by Esther-May Barrett, soprano, and Margaret Kurkjian, pianist. 2:45.

**Museum of Fine Arts**—Guidance tour on The Tree in Design by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

**Fogg Museum, Large Lecture Hall**—Lecture by Joseph G. Reynolds on "Creating a Stained Glass Window." 4.

**Radio—Page 14**

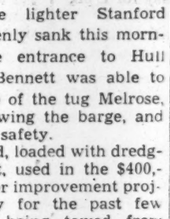
**Amusement Page**

News and reviews of plays, concerts and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Light snow this afternoon, tonight and Thursday; colder tonight with lowest temperature near 10 degrees; colder Thursday, continued cold Friday; strong northeast winds, gales on the coast backing to north this afternoon or early tonight and diminishing late tonight.




**Maine:** Cloudy with light snow on the coast tonight and Thursday; slightly colder on the coast tonight, continued cold Thursday.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Mostly cloudy with light local snows tonight and Thursday; slightly colder tonight, continued cold Thursday.

**Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island:** Mostly cloudy and colder, with light snow tonight and Thursday, continued cold Friday.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Northeast gales backing to north this afternoon or early tonight and diminishing late tonight; overcast weather with light snow tonight and Thursday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 28 | 28 | New Orleans | 36 | 33 |
| Chicago | 13 | 24 | New York | 26 | 32 |
| Denver | -1 | 16 | Norfolk | 27 | 35 |
| Helena | -9 | 0 | Philadelphia | 23 | 30 |
| Kansas City | 0 | 15 | St. Louis | 10 | 25 |
| Los Angeles | 48 | 61 | San Francisco | 49 | 53 |
| Miami | 46 | 75 | Washington | 20 | 30 |
| Minneapolis | -3 | 14 | | | |

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. January 24.
B—Maximum, January 23.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday 10:51 p. m., height, 9.8 feet. Thursday, 11:09 a. m., height 11.3 feet. Light all vehicles by 5:16 p. m. Wednesday.

# Campaign Fund Exceeds $1,000,000 on First Day

(Continued from Page 1)

urer, announced the Department of Public Health is leading in the State House campaign to raise funds. Of the $1,600 quota assigned to the Health Department, employees already have subscribed $1,400 The quota for the entire State House is $41,000.

The first list of subscriptions by individuals of $100 or more was announced by Community Fund officials, as follows:

$36,712—Anonymous.
$10,000—Anonymous (2); Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster.
$8,700—Mr. and Mrs. Sewall H. Pessenden, Sr.
$6,000—Mr. and Mrs. Neal Rantoul.
$7,000—William Cardinal O'Connell.
$5,000—"From a Friend"; Charles Hayden Foundation.
$4,500—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams.
$3,750—Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Stevenson.
$3,275—Robert Cutler.
$3,000—"In Memory of Mrs. Frederic Winthrop."
$2,945—Anonymous.
$2,530—Dwight P. Robinson, Jr.
$2,375—James M. Hunnewell.
$2,000—"H. F. S."; Mason Fund; Walworth Pierce; William H. Slocum.
$1,750—Phillips Brooks Memorial Fund of Trinity Church.
$1,700—"E. T. B."; The Robert Treat Paine Association.
$1,600—Professor and Mrs. Alfred M. Tozzer.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Gray; Mr. and Mrs. H. LeBaron Sampson.
$1,475—"I. L."
$1,200—The Rt. Rev. William Lawrence.
$1,000—Anonymous (10); Albert Farwell Bemis Charity Trust.
$900—Alexander Whiteside.
$800—Anonymous (2); Mrs. Theresa S. Ratschesky, additional (total to date $2,800).
$750—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sargent.
$720—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Storer.
$700—Lundell Charitable Trust.
$650—James B. Noyes.
$625—Miss Eleanor Sohier.
$605—"A Contributor."
400—Mr. and Mrs. Constantin A. Pertzoff; Paul Revere Memorial Association; Mrs. Leverett S. Tuckerman.
$350—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Dreyfus, additional (total to date $1,450).
$300—Mr. and Mrs. R. Amml Cutter.
$250—Miss Margaret Anthony; Moses Greeley Parker Trust.
$200—Weston W. Adams; Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Blevins; Joseph Clarke; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Dabney; Frederick A. Farrar; Carl Joyce Gilbert; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Higginson; Dr. Henry Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jaques; Paul Jones; Miss Marjorie C. Loring; Mr. and Mrs. James J. Minot, Jr.; Professor and Mrs. Edward C. Moore; Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Osgood; Malcolm B. Stone, Jr.; Miss Elizabeth Townsend; Miss Rose Townsend; Mrs. Carrie A. Verges; Mrs. David W. Weaver; Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Wheeler, Jr.
$175—Mrs. William E. Cushing; Miss Louisa H. Putnam.
$150—"A Friend"; Frank Gair Macomber; Mrs. Harry S. Mafflt; Mrs. A. Winsor Weld; Mr. and Mrs. Homer F. Whittemore.
$125—George A. Macomber.
$115—Miss Elizabeth R. Weld.
$110—Mr. and Mrs. F. Wadsworth Busk.
$100—Mrs. C. H. Baldwin; L. Herbert Ballou; William A. L. Baxley; Edward P. Bosson; Stephen Bowen; Mrs. Godfrey M. Brinley; Mr. and Mrs. Hobart W. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Buell; Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel T. Clark; Daniel H. Coakley, Sr.; Mrs. James Dennison Colt; Miss Evelyn Cummings; Mrs. Coolidge Cunningham; Miss Bertha Dickinson; Miss Frances B. Fisher; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Foste.; The Misses Fuller; Mr. and Mrs. N. Penrose Hallowell; Mrs. Martha Fuller Halsey; Martin Hayes; Mr. and Mrs. John Heard; Mrs. Ellis Hollingsworth; Miss Evvie T. Holmes; Mrs. Edith W. Howe; Harold C Keith; Mr and Mrs. William V Kelley; Mrs. Charles A. King; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert King; John B. Mahar; Mr and Mrs. Edwin R. Marshall; Dr. and Mrs. John Lovett Morse; Professor and Mrs. James Buell Munn; Mrs. John T. Nightingale; F. Russell Nourse; Mr. and Mrs John E. Oldham; Miss Carolyn Olmstead; Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Parish; Mrs. John Parkinson; Mrs. Wallace L. Pierce; Thomas E. Proctor; Mrs. Edward Reynolds; Mrs. Ernest L. Rueter; Mr. and Mrs. James Savage Russell; Edward J. Samson; Mrs. Joseph Sargent; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Sears, Jr.; Louise W. Toussaint Trust; Samuel Vaughan, Jr.; Charles Cobb Walker; Miss Lily Warren; Louis Van N. Washburn; Dr. W. Stewart Whittemore; Miss Margaret G. Wilder; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Willard.

## Firemen Rescue Women From Fitchburg Blaze

FITCHBURG, Mass., Jan. 24 (AP)—Flames today destroyed a clothing store, swept through a huge grocery storehouse and badly damaged several Main Street establishments. Fire Chief M. J. Shea, after conferring with Mayor Alfred Woollacott and Building Superintendent A. F. Pelletier, estimated the loss at $100,000.

Two women were rescued by ice-covered firemen in 14-above-zero temperature.

# Hairdressers Concoct New Hair Style

By a Staff Photographer

**They Promote the Latest in 'Hair-Do's'**

**Miss Virginia Ellis**
Associate Chairman of Community Fund Publicity

**Miss Nancy Vogel**
Brookline girl who will model "Red Feather Coiffure"

**Miss Dollie Donovan**
Chairman of banquet of Hairdressers Convention

A special hair style in honor of the Greater Boston Community Fund will be displayed at the grand banquet of the Massachusetts Hairdressers and Cosmetologists convention next Tuesday night at the Hotel Statler, Boston, it was announced today. The new vogue will be known as the "Red Feather Coiffure."

Styling of the special coiffure will be designed by Mme. Marguerite, of Montreal, holder of 26 ribbons from European shows and several from American shows. She is due from Montreal on Sunday night.

# He Doesn't Think He Pays Enough Taxes

Records of the State Income Tax Department today disclosed the name of one taxpayer who does not think he is paying enough taxes.

He is Prof. Robert Balk, Ph. D., head of the department of geology and geography at Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

Dr. Balk received a check for $23.02 from Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long, as an amount overpaid on last year's State tax. He returned the check to Commissioner Long with a letter in which he asked that the amount be placed to the credit of the State.

"In my opinion," he wrote, "both the Federal and the State income tax rates are too low . . . and I for one would be glad if this small amount could be added to the income of the State. It seems to me that when the National debt and the obligations of almost all States assume large proportions, without being accompanied by corresponding increases in the income, intelligent persons may as well pay more and do it voluntarily."

Commissioner Long in returning the check, advised Dr. Balk that he had no authority to accept gifts of money on behalf of the State. He said today that a special act of the Legislature would be necessary to make acceptance of the contribution legal.

## *WPA Approves Funds For Sewing in R. I.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, announced today the Works Projects Administration had approved an allocation of $1,074,904 for a sewing room project in Rhode Island.

Senator Green said products made by persons employed on the project would be distributed to needy persons. Execution of the project is subject to approval by the State WPA Administrator.

# Dewey Assails New Deal Defeatism

(Continued from Page 1)

about the nomination of Harding. Our delegation should voice the preference of the people of Massachusetts."

Should a senatorial coalition be formed, with, for instance, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, who will be a delegate-at-large, participating, for the nomination of Senator Taft or Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, anything might happen, political observers agree.

**Dark Horse Likely**

Many Massachusetts politicians, however, are developing the opinion that a convention deadlock between the leading candidates may open the door for the nomination of a dark horse such as Represenative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Floor Leader.

Combining the best attributes of a clever actor and an able debater, Mr. Dewey made an ordinarily dry-as-dust discussion of Federal fiscal affairs humorous, interesting, and effective, not by words but by inflections and mannerisms.

Mr. Dewey charged that the New Deal, spending at the rate of $17,500 every minute and more than $1,000,000 an hour, is "fostering a defeatist attitude on the whole subject of our economic future."

Although he stated "seven lean years" under the New Deal have retarded the growth of the Nation, he denied "the American people are finished. America is at the morning of its destiny."

To restore national economic balance, Mr. Dewey called for a new administration.

**New Broom Needed**

"Only a new broom can sweep clean the budgetary litter of the New Deal," he insisted. "Only a new administration can reopen the gates of boundless opportunity for the people of this young and growing Nation."

Insisting national spending must be cut back "to the borders of sanity," Mr. Dewey asked "how difficult is the task?" The New Dealers say they can't solve the problem. I agree. They never tried. Their whole philosophy is defeatist from beginning to end. They haven't tried to balance the budget because it is not the easy thing to do. The easy thing to do is to spend and spend and tax and tax and run up debts and ever larger debts which become a burden on coming generations. That is the easy thing to do. But now it is time to try the hard way. I know it can be done. . . .

**"New Deal Alibi"**

"This Administration has attempted to evade its responsibilities by the slick device of challenging others to show it how to balance its own budget. But no one can even tell what a New Deal budget is until after the money is spent and it is too late to do anything about it. Every budget estimate of deficit by this Administration has been too low. Except for one year, every estimate has been too low by from two to three billion dollars. Every budget of the New Deal has been made worthless by that overpowering urge to spend."

The Republican candidate belittled what he termed the "New Deal alibi" that "recovery and relief moneys keep the budget unbalanced."

To explode the alibi, he pointed out that in the last fiscal year "all the money spent on relief plus the money dissipated in the spending program amount to $3,100,000,000. Taking that from the total expense of $9,300,000,000 there was $6,200,000,000 left for other expenses of government.

"Do the same thing to the first New Deal fiscal year which ended in 1934 and the other expenses were only $3,600,000,000," Mr. Dewey continued. "Wholly aside from relief and the spending program that is a net increase of $2,600,000,000. There goes the alibi."

In his Boston address, the third of seven or eight major speeches to be delivered during the preconvention period, Mr. Dewey stressed the point that every man, woman, and child must pay the cost of New Deal spending, that the "soak-the-rich" taxes are far too inadequate.

**Hand in Pocket**

He told the audience "the New Deal is digging its hand into your pocket every time you turn around," for taxes on every day commodities, such as sugar, cosmetics, automobiles, gasoline and oil, and numerous other items.

Federal Government taxes take $42.80 a year from a man earning $20 a week, he asserted. When state and local government costs are included this man pays $205, while a man earning $40 a week pays $381.

"But," Mr. Dewey continued, "even waste of money is not the greatest offense of this Administration. The crime of the New Deal is its denial of human opportunity to millions of people. The New Deal stands condemned because its policies have prevented the employment of 9,000,000 Americans who want to work. The total cost in human misery can never be counted in dollars. . . . It can only be known by those who have suffered in our own time. Perhaps it is best known by the young men and women who have reached maturity during this period. . . .

"This is a net increase of half a million new workers each year in this country. Where are they going to get jobs? They are going to get jobs only if jobs are created."

**Capital Choked**

Mr. Dewey charged that government spending has choked the flow of private capital necessary to create employment.

On this point he said: "From 1920 to 1929 the Federal debt was cut $8,000,000,000 while $37,000,000,000 of private capital was raised and invested. In the 1930's, the Government debt went up $24,000,000,000 and less than $11,000,000,000 of private capital was raised."

Mr. Dewey claimed that "In its first responsibility to the men and women seeking a livelihood, the New Deal has utterly and completely collapsed."

The Republican Presidential candidate declared the budget must be balanced "to release the energy of private enterprise, to transform unemployment into employment, relief into jobs."

"That is a step no New Deal Administration can ever take," he charged, "because it would be turning its back on all the theories of these seven lean years."

The New York District Attorney praised the economy efforts of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, saying the Governor "has earned wide respect by his course."

The Governor, now resting in Florida, was unable to attend the meeting, the largest Boston gathering of the 1940 campaign. Acting Gov. Horace T. Cahill introduced Mr. Dewey, with the statement, "He is young, but experienced—righteous, but merciful—energetic, but modest—social minded, but practical. In truth he is the People's Counselor."

**Governor Sends Wire**

Governor Saltonstall sent a telegram regretting his inability to attend and stating: "It soon becomes the serious responsibility of every citizen to choose a leader of this Nation for four difficult years. Dewey's record as an administrator of justice and as a man qualify him for our careful consideration. We are glad to welcome him to Massachusetts."

But the two Dewey-supporting public statements issued by former Governor Fuller caused the most discussion in political circles. Observers remember the financial support Mr. Fuller accorded Alf M. Landon, the 1936 G. O. P. Presidential nominee, and assume similar aid will be accorded Mr. Dewey.

The question of Mr. Fuller's strength to throw substantial political support to Mr. Dewey, however, has not been decided. Mr. Fuller never has been a major power in the inner G. O. P. circle but he still may be an effective vote swinger.

## N. H. Land Takings Called High Handed

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 24 (AP)—The War Department was sharply denounced today by Federal Judge George F. Morris for "high-handed proceedings" in taking land from citizens of Surry and Hill for flood control dams.

Judge Morris made his statement during a hearing on a plea of Surry residents for redress against alleged unjust condemnation proceedings of the government. Attorney Alexander Murchie, representing the government, challenged the statement asserting the government had allowed residents to stay in their homes while proceedings were under way.

"I still say," the judge declared, "that it is pretty high-handed proceedings when anyone can step in and take a man's home without giving him a chance to be heard."

## 42,500 Animals Are Aided in 1939

More than 42,500 animals were aided by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in 1939, according to the seventy-second annual report of the President of the Society at the annual meeting yesterday at 201 Devonshire Street, Boston.

About 34,000 were cared for by the Boston S. P. C. A. and the remainder were assisted by the Springfield branch.

Branch shelters for small animals have been established in six cities and towns in connection with the work of resident prosecuting officers.

The report of the treasurer shows that receipts, exclusive of bequests, were $353,936 and the expenses $342,546 leaving a favorable balance for the first time in several years.

At the business meeting Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President; Charles G. Bancroft and William Dana Orcutt, Vice-Presidents; Albert A. Pollard, Treasurer; Guy Richardson, Secretary; Peabody, Brown, Rowley and Storey, Counsel, were re-elected for 1940. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Commissioner of Education Walter F. Downey, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and 41 prominent citizens were chosen Honorary Vice-Presidents.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 By Kathleen Norris | "Harvey and Dell" | "Girl Alone": sketch | Sports reports | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:15 "Billy and Betty" | Ireene Wicker, songs | "Midstream": sketch | Sports reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 "In Hollywood" | "Gene and Glenn" | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Sports reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix": sketch | Charles Sears, tenor | "Little Orphan Annie" | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; music; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | "25 Years Ago"; news | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Jay Wesley, sports | Serenaders; vocal | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Levitow's Orchestra |
| 6:45 Today in Europe | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Marching Along | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | President's Birthday |
| 7:15 "Lum and Abner" | "Mr. Keen": sketch | "I Love a Mystery": sk. | "Adrian Sings" | News Service |
| 7:30 Burns and Allen; | The Revelers: orchestra | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger": | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 7:45 comedy; music | Rakov's Or.; speaker | 'Leaders in Dance Time' | dramatic sketch | Ruth Williams, songs |
| 8:00 Al Pearce and His | "Breezing Along": | Charles Boyer in "The | "Russian Foreign Policy"; Vera M. Dean | Housing talk |
| 8:15 Gang | Johnny Green's Orch. | Aristocrat" | Herbie Kay's Orchestra | Evening Melodies |
| 8:30 "Dr. Christian": | "Quicksilver": quiz pro- | Cliff Arquette; Bud | Herbie Kay's Orchestra | "Dukes of Rhythm" |
| 8:45 drama; war news | gram | Vandover; chorus; or. | | David Ballantine, tenor |
| 9:00 Theater: Ethel | 165th Infantry Rainbow | The New Fred Allen | Gray Gordon's Orch | "Concert Melodies" |
| 9:15 Barrymore in 'Farm | Division Dinner | Show: Merry Macs; Al- | B U. Radio Institute | "Concert Melodies" |
| 9:30 of Three Echoes': | "This Man's Army" | len Art Players; guest | Boston College Football | "Melodic Moods" |
| 9:45 music; comedy | "This Man's Army" | artist; orchestra | Banquet | "Melodic Moods" |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Or | Network sports | Kay Kyser's College of | Raymond Gram Swing | News Service |
| 10:15 Maury Maverick | Network sports | Musical Knowledge | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:30 Sports; news | Network sports | Kay Kyser's College of | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Ben Pollack's Orchestra |
| 10:45 Talk; weather | Network sports | Musical Knowledge | "Romance in Rhythm" | Dal Danford's Orchestra |
| 11:00 Paul Sullivan | News; talks; weather | News Service | "Romance in Rhythm" | "Sportoscope" |
| 11:15 "Master Works on | "Music You Want" | Weather Service | Griff Williams' Orch. | Frank Simone's Orch. |
| 11:30 the Air" | "Music You Want" | George Olsen's Orch | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra | Julie Winta's Orchestra |
| 11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or. | "Music You Want" | George Olsen's Orch | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra | News Service |

## *Thursday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; 'Morning Review' | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 Top o' the Morning | Bradley Kincaid | News comment | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Variety; news | "Musical Clock" | "George and Dixie" | News Service | |
| 7:45 News; weather | News; weather | "Good Morning" | 'Young America Speaks' | |
| 8:00 Today in Europe | Variety Hour; talks; re- | News Service | Bailey Axton, songs | Studio speaker |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | cordings | Local news; weather | "Morning Watch" | 'Good Morning Melodies' |
| 8:30 Eddie Lee | Variety Hour; talks; re- | "Musical Roundup" | "Jacobson's Rhythm" | 'Good Morning Melodies' |
| 8:45 "Musical Clock" | cordings | "Musical Roundup" | "Jacobson's Rhythm" | News Service |
| 9:00 "Food Magician" | News; "As You Like It" | Household talk | "Merry-Go-Round" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 American School of | "Breakfast Club"; so- | Food news | "Merry-Go-Round" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 the Air | loists; orchestra | "Alice Blair"; sketch | "Merry-Go-Round" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | "Variations" | "Concert Miniatures" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch | 'Thunder Over Paradise' | 'The Man I Married' | 'Musical Early Edition' | Farm and Home News |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge | 'This Day Is Ours" | "John's Other Wife"; sk. | "Melody Strings" | 'Homespun Harmonies' |
| 10:30 "Hilltop House" | 'Mary Marlin"; sketch. | "Just Plain Bill"; sk. | Musical Calisthenics | 'Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 "Stepmother"; sk. | "Midstream"; sketch | "Woman in White"; sk. | "Choir Loft"; organ | 'Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Mary Lee Taylor | Mildred Carlson | "David Harum"; sketch. | Poultry talk | Franklin G. Field, bari- |
| 11:15 "Life Begins" | Dramatic sketch | "Road of Life"; sketch. | The Hitmakers, music | tone |
| 11:30 "Big Sister"; sk. | Neutrality talk | "Against the Storm" | The Buckeye Four | "Fashion Congress" |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Musicale; weather | 'The Guiding Light" | Network speakers | News Service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | News; Noonday Review | "Musical Roundup" | News Service | Italian Airs |
| 12:15 "Girl Marries" | Noonday Review; stocks | "The O'Neills"; sketch. | Agriculture talk | "Mid-Day Musicale" |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam," baritone. | Italian music program | Musicalogues |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour; Walter | "Meet Miss Julia" | Italian music program | 'Monitor Views the News' |
| 1:00 "The Goldbergs" | Blaufuss' Homesteaders | News Service | Women's Club News | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Life Beautiful" | "Ellen Randolph"; sk. | "Hollywood 10,000" | "Carters of Elm Street" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 Right to Happiness | News; weather | Marjorie Mills; house- | "Cafe Continental" | Organ Melodies |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | "Mastersingers" | hold talk | The Manhatters; orch. | "Tune Tabloids" |
| 2:00 Lanny Ross, songs | "How Do You Know?"; | "Betty and Bob" | "Don Artiste," pianist | "Tex and Slim" |
| 2:15 Four Club Men | general science program | "Grimm's Daughter" | "Invitation to Waltz" | Harry Rodgers at the |
| 2:30 "Your Family"; sk. | U. S. Marine Band | "Valiant Lady"; drama. | "School of the Air" | Console |
| 2:45 "My Son and I" | U. S. Marine Band | Hymns of All Churches | "School of the Air" | News Service |
| 3:00 "Joyce Jordan" | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin"; sketch. | Concert Orchestra | "Frankie and Johnnie" |
| 3:15 "Society Girl" | "We Women" | "Ma Perkins"; drama. | "20th Century Music" | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 News Service | "Melody Time" | Pepper Young's Family | Rudolf Friml Junior's | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 "In Record Time" | News; weather | "Vic and Sade"; comedy | Orchestra | Organ concert |
| 4:00 Harvard program | United Mine Workers | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | Government Reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 Science talk | Anniv.; John L. Lewis | "Stella Dallas" | "Maids and Men" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 Speakers; Matinee | Dramatization | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | "Maids and Men" | "Consolairs" |
| 4:45 Promenade | Dramatization; news | 'Young Widder Brown" | "Book a Week" | Musicale |
| 5:00 By Kathleen Norris | "Harvey and Dell" | "Girl Alone": sketch | Sport reports | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:15 "Billy and Betty" | Ireene Wicker, songs | "Midstream"; drama | Sport reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 "In Hollywood" | "Gene and Glenn" | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | Sport reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix"; sketch | J. Johnston, baritone | "Little Orphan Annie" | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; music; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 Bill Elliott, songs | "25 Years Ago"; news | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Jay Wesley, sports | "Dinner Dance" | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Levitow's Salon Orch. |
| 6:45 Today in Europe | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports and music | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | President's Birthday |
| 7:15 Movie comment | "Mr. Keen"; sketch | "I Love a Mystery" | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | News Service |
| 7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter- | "Massachusetts on the | Sports Writers' Quiz | "Unsung Americans" | Mario Chandler's Orch. |
| 7:45 views | March"; drama | Sports Writers' Quiz | "Curtain Calls" | "Penny and Her Gang" |
| 8:00 "Ask-It-Basket"; | Musical Americans; | George Jessel Celebrity | Kay Kyser's College of | Housing talk |
| 8:15 questions; answers | choir and orchestra | Program; guests; orch. | Musical Knowledge | Variety Musicale |
| 8:30 "Strange as It | Joe Penner; Jacques | "Those We Love"; dra- | Kay Kyser's College of | "Waltz Tempos" |
| 8:45 Seems"; war news | Renard's Orchestra | matic sketch | Musical Knowledge | American Legion speaker |
| 9:00 Major Bowes' ama- | Eastman School of Mu- | "Good News of 1940"; | Gray Gordon's Orch. | "Concert Melodies" |
| 9:15 teur hour | sic Symphony Orchestra | Edward Arnold, m. c.; | Boston Civic Symphony | "Concert Melodies" |
| 9:30 Major Bowes' ama- | Town Meeting; "Should | Fanny Brice; Hanley | Orchestra; Joseph | "Melodic Moods" |
| 9:45 teur hour | the President's National | Stafford; orchestra | Wagner, conductor | "Melodic Moods" |
| 10:00 Glen Miller's Orch. | Defense Program Be | Music Hall; Bing Crosby; | Raymond Gram Swing | News Service |
| 10:15 H. Horlick's Orch. | Adopted?" | Bob Burns; Madeleine | News Service | Clarence Williams' Orch. |
| 10:30 Sports; news | H. Leopold Spitalny's | Carroll; Gloria Jean; | Concert Revue; Henry | Al Sack's Orchestra |
| 10:45 Music; weather | Orchestra; vocalists | Lon Chaney, Jr.; orch. | Weber's Orchestra; vo- | Monarchs of Rhythm |
| 11:00 Paul Sullivan | News; weather | News Service | calists | "Sportoscope" |
| 11:15 "Master Works on | "Music You Want" | Weather Service | Dick Jurgen's Orch. | Jose Martinez' Orch. |
| 11:30 the Air" | "Music You Want" | Jan Savitt's Orchestra | Bruins-Chicago Hockey | Joe Green's Orchestra |
| 11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch. | "Music You Want" | Jan Savitt's Orchestra | McFarland Twins' Orch. | News Service |

## *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

**For Thursday, Jan. 25**

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

## *Christian Science Program*

**For Thursday, Jan. 25**

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

## *Today on WRUL*

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—Basic English for Beginners: "Basic and the Public," Miss Pin Pin T'an.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Americans All — Immigrants All," transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—Symphony Concert.
8:00 p. m.—"Understanding Music," Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners: News in Spanish; Symphonic Music.

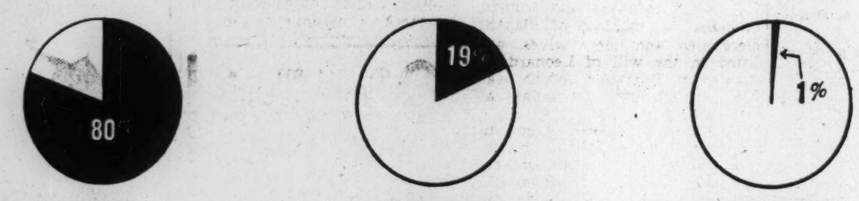
## Today on Short Waves

Moscow—5:30 p. m.—News in English; Music: RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7 p. m. — "Military March." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin, GSD 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Light Music; Tourist Notes. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Vocal Solo. JZK. 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Eindhoven—8:45 p. m. — Transmission to South-Eastern U. S. A. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English.) DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg. 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"Matters of Moment," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.


# Timeliness

Timeliness is the important factor in business news, according to eighty per cent of the presidents of manufacturing companies rated over $200,000 in the Central West.

This is one reason why the Chicago Journal of Commerce is preferred to weekly or monthly business magazines.




*80% said Timeliness is most important*

*19% said Timeliness is secondary*

*Only 1% said Timeliness is inconsequential*

This is one of the important facts determined from a survey made by the Arthur C. Weick Company, Chicago, an independent sales research organization. The survey covered five daily, weekly and monthly publications in which Central Western executives read business news.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce gives more effective coverage at lower cost.

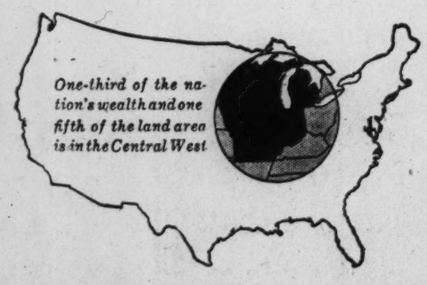
*Better than leading weekly magazine*

Of those manufacturers encountered who subscribed to both the Chicago Journal of Commerce and a leading weekly business news magazine, four out of five said they preferred the Chicago Journal of Commerce.

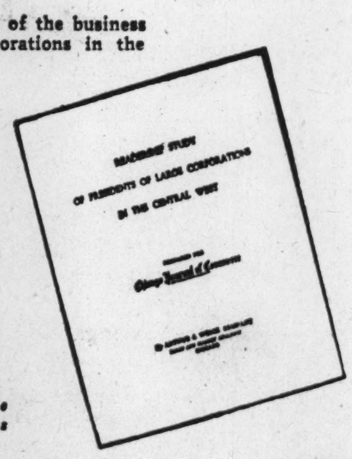
*Better than leading monthly magazine*

Of those manufacturers encountered who subscribe to both the Chicago Journal of Commerce and a leading monthly business news magazine, nine out of ten said they preferred the Chicago Journal of Commerce.

**Executives** are invited to write for the complete analysis of the business news preferences of presidents of manufacturing corporations in the Central West.



*One-third of the nation's wealth and one fifth of the land area is in the Central West*




*This is one of a series of advertisements graphically illustrating the leadership of the Chicago Journal of Commerce among business executives in the Central West.*

**Chicago Journal of Commerce**
— AND LA SALLE STREET JOURNAL —

*"Essential business news is daily business news"*

# New Hampshire Job Figures Show Upward Business Trend

**The Week in New Hampshire**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 24—Evidence of improved business activities in New Hampshire in 1939 as compared with 1938 comes from figures just released by the State Employment Service. The figures show that in 1939 the Service made 25,230 placements, a gain of 7,700 over 1938.

While the greater part of this grain may be attributed to improved employment conditions, at least part of its must be attributed to employers' increased knowledge of the service and their greater use of its facilities.

Of the placements made in 1939, it is disclosed that 18,618 or approximately 75 per cent were in private industry, with the balance being placements on work relief projects. A further break-down of the figures shows that of the 1939 placements in private industry, 12,925 were considered to be permanent jobs, a classification used by the service for placements lasting for a month or more, while the balance were of a temporary nature.

Further evidence of employment improvement comes from figures covering registrations for placement. During 1939, a total of 21,217 applications for placements were received, approximately one-half of the number of applications received in 1938. Included in the registrations were all employees covered by the Unemployment Compensation Fund who sought benefits, for registration is mandatory for them.

The upswing in placements may be attributed largely to one single industry and one portion of the State. Extension of operations by the Brown Company of Berlin and logging operations carried on in its behalf, were the chief factor in the 7,244 placements made by the Berlin office alone, the largest number for any of the Employment Service's offices. At the same time it is pointed out that placements increased in all sections of the State.

**Ski Troops in Action**

While the Finnish troops on skis have been receiving considerable publicity, members of the New Hampshire division of the National Guard for the Berlin area got out skis last week end and staged their first drill with former national professional ski champion, Clarence Oleson, acting as their instructor. The ski patrol is composed of members of Battery F of Berlin, 197th Coast Artillery Regiment. The ski patrol plus two airplanes operating under the guise of bombers served as the "enemy" in a week-end drill involving protection of the Brown Company chemical division against an aerial attack from the North.

**Charter Made Elastic**

Marking a departure from general policy, the City of Concord has awarded a contract covering new trucks to the highest of four bidders in a move to get around City Charter provisions making long term contracts illegal. The City wanted to purchase four new trucks on long-term payments but the City Charter makes it impossible for the City to obligate itself for more than a year. Under the bid accepted—the highest of four—the city will pay $384 a month in rental for the trucks, guarantees to maintain and keep the trucks in good condition with title to the trucks remaining with the bidder until payments have been made for 18 months. The high bid was the only one that incorporated the rental basis.

**Hill Roads Cost More**

The New Hampshire Highway Department has a ready answer for those who think it costs too much to build highways in New Hampshire. The irregular terrain makes highway construction in New Hampshire expensive. The new half-mile stretch of road around the spillway of the Franklin Falls flood control dam is cited as an example. The lowest bid was approximately $46,000 with a number of contractors figuring higher. On the surface, this is considered an exceedingly high cost. But officials of the State Highway Department point out that while most roads can follow valleys, this road must run along the side of some hills and over the top of others. In one spot it will be necessary to remove more than 40 feet of ledge.

In several instances of new highway construction, abandoned railway beds have been used. But an observation of the highways of the State as a whole, especially those in the mountain region, will reveal that much excavation, filling, and bridging has been necessary to get the highways through without too great grades and too sharp curves.

# N. H. Aids Better Rural Living

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LACONIA, N. H. — Land use planning is being launched by rural interests in Belknap and Coos Counties in a program that embraces co-operation of local, State, and Federal officials and agencies. It is expected that the movement will lead to more advantageous use of facilities already at hand for improving the standard of rural living.

In both of these Counties land use committees have been set up. Committee membership includes rural people, the county agricultural agent, and local representatives of Federal and State agencies available to help rural people in various ways.

Cub-committees are being established to study such important factors in rural life as roads, forest management, changes in agriculture, and the possibility of converting into summer homes those farm properties that are no longer capable of being operated profitably as farms.

Maps of these two Counties for planning purposes have been developed showing physical conditions, types of farming, other land uses, and trends that may be expected to take place in the use of the land involved.

This planning undertaking is being sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture under the conviction that only local people have the real knowledge of conditions in a County needed to develop a program of improvement. There are such agencies as the State Extension Service, the Forest Service, and the Agricultural Conservation Service prepared to aid people but it is deemed necessary to have basic facts in order that the efforts of these agencies may be directed in the desired direction and serve their maximum usefulness.

Following preliminary development of planning in these two Counties of New Hampshire, it is expected that the program will be extended to rural life in the other Counties of the State that desire to establish such land use committees. The entire program is based on the conclusion that effective planning must be based on well established facts.

# Public Library Calls for New Roof

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today had under consideration a request of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library for a $250,000 appropriation in the 1940 budget for replacement of the tile roof on the Copley Square Library building. Repairs on the famous tile roof are costing $10,000 to $15,000 a year, library officials told the Mayor.

The roof is made of Italian tile which is unsuitable in this climate, and leaks every year after the first frost. In some instances it is necessary to set buckets in the rooms to catch the water dripping through the ceiling. Library officials want to build a new roof and then fasten the tile on top of it to preserve the architectural effect.

City officials are finding it difficult to keep the estimates in the new budget down to last year's totals, and a $250,000 appropriation would probably add to the total for over-all City expenditure, it was said.

# *Debs and Professional Models to Compete*

Wide World

**Leaders in Style Show for Polish Relief Fund**

**Seated, left, Miss Anne Phillips, Chairman of the newly-formed Debutante Defense League, and, right, Miss Ruth Allen, Models' Guild Chairman. | Girls in background dressed in Polish costumes are some of the ushers for the ball and style show Feb. 19 at the Hotel Statler.**

# Rapid Growth Of Education Seen as Past

Taking a view that encompasses three centuries of educational development in America, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, today declared in his annual report for 1938-39 that we have seen the end of an era of rapid educational development and are approaching a new era of "reshaping outworn procedures" and "experimentation with the new."

"In the summer of 1638," Dr. Conant recalled, "a mere handful of students assembled in what is now the Harvard Yard in order to receive instruction in 'all good literature, arts and sciences'. . . . That first class numbered nine; the three-hundred-and-first class, that of 1942, now in its sophomore year, has approximately a thousand members. . . .

"Nor can the story of any one institution portray the significant growth of higher education on this continent. . . . As never before in history, a free people deliberately set about to augment the facilities for higher education and adapt them to a variety of ends."

**'Uniquely American'**

As a result, Dr. Conant indicated, America saw the growth of a wide variety of institutions, including the land-grant colleges whose history is "uniquely American," and the expansion of junior colleges, which "finds no parallel in other lands."

Even greater diversity may well be in store, he added.

But the day of "spectacular" growth is over, the Harvard President feels. "Though it is a bold man who will speak of the next two decades with any confidence, it appears that another period of rapid expansion is not in sight. To say this is not to succumb to defeatism or to indicate that a merely static University is to be expected. . . . We must, however, adopt an attitude consistent with the era in which we live—an era in which slow growth with significant alterations has taken the place of rapid expansion and hurried improvisation."

In the new era, close integration of all the varied activities of a university will be the "first duty" of an executive, Dr. Conant declared. Three objectives should always be before him: Education of undergraduates, training of professional men, and promotion of scholarly inquiry. Through long-range planning, in the course of which "even the future of 20 years hence" will have "an annoying way of becoming inextricably entangled with the present," these three objectives can be reached together, he said.

**Departments Interdependent**

With this as his theme, Dr. Conant proceeded to a number of variations.

Each department of a university must assist the others in their work, profit from their accomplishments, and give mutual aid and support "almost unconsciously." In this connection Dr. Conant discussed at some length suggestions made by the Student Council in a report last June. The students had asked for a reversal of the trend toward greater specialization in undergraduate curricula.

"With the criticisms of our present system I find myself more than a little sympathetic," Dr. Conant said. "Some minimum standard of achievement might be set in several broad fields of knowledge to be tested by examination."

Proper integration of the activities of a university requires the best sort of faculty possible, Dr. Conant declared, and, after reviewing the reasons for his highly controversial "tenure" policies, made what observers are remarking is a masterpiece of understatement: "The readjustment which began in 1936 (to new budgetary conditions) has not been without its difficulties."

Looking toward the future, Dr. Conant envisaged the growing importance of state and municipal education, but pictured the endowed colleges and universities as maintaining their position of leadership.

# Models to Vie in Style Show For the Polish Relief Fund

Debutantes and professional models are co-operating for the Polish Relief Fund Ball, to be held February 19 at the Hotel Statler.

Meantime, the professional models are drafting a bill for the Legislature which they hope will raise their standing by having all models licensed from accredited schools. Miss Ruth Allen of Revere, Mass., President of the Models' Guild, conferred today with two members of her committee, Miss Leslie Blake of Dedham, Mass., and Miss Amy Barnes of Jamaica Plain, a professionally-trained debutante model.

Professional models believe debutantes should have to undergo the same course of training as they themselves. Debutantes seem to be taking to this idea, and so today's truce bids fair to become a permanent peace among the girls.

The course, Miss Allen says, lasts about three months, and gives training in the arts of wearing clothes, walking, poise, personality, graciousness, charm, and naturalness, as well as exercises and correct posture. She says she has taught a course herself and enjoyed the experience very much. A class may attract as many as 80 girls, she declared.

Tomorrow night at the Hotel Statler at 8:30 o'clock, the models will discuss plans both for the Polish Ball and for the proposed bill, with Harvard boys in attendance. At this time, Miss Allen said, she will add to her committee that is working on the bill.

The story is that there isn't enough work for the professional models to make a living in Boston at present, but, says Miss Allen, "if put on the right basis, we could make a living."

She has found that one group through its contacts gets most of the work, while others may be in need. She believes proper legislation would correct this condition to some extent.

There's a great deal of work for Greater Boston models outside of Boston, too, Miss Allen said. Sometimes they get calls to go to other cities, such as Providence.

On out-of-town calls, expenses are included. Rates in wholesale work are from $5 to $7.50 a day, while commercial photographers pay $5 an hour and up, according to Miss Allen.

There's room for girls of all heights in modeling, Miss Allen says.

Schools in Boston specializing in training models are only about five years old, Miss Allen said.

# Braintree Makes Further Savings

Braintree taxpayers looked hopefully to the future today as officials revealed 1939 savings of about $36,000 from appropriated budgets and every town department reported additional economies that could be made in 1940.

Henry D. Hoggins, Chairman of the Selectmen, said that Braintree's share of the State Tax would be reduced from $4.23 in 1939 by $1.83 per $1,000 this year. The Braintree Taxpayers' Association has publicly commended town officials for their economy and especially the results of the town counsel and accountant for collecting $13,904.20 in outlawed bills.

Additional savings are being sought, town and association officials declared as one means of attracting new business to the community. Toward this goal the town debt has been decreased by $95,000 during the last year.

# Quincy Democrats Let Changes Pass

Recommendations of the redistricting commission which split the city of Quincy and joined Ward 2 in a new district with Weymouth will not be challenged in the courts it was indicated today by Democratic leaders in Quincy.

The announcement came as legal surveys of the report were completed after Democratic attorneys had considered an appeal to the State Supreme Court. It was at first believed that protests could be lodged with the Legislature but it was pointed out that this body has no further jurisdiction and only the Supreme Court can now change the recommendations of the Norfolk County Commission.

The changes give the new district a majority of registered Republicans.

# Brazilian Trade Envoy In Boston Jan. 29, 30

John Winsor Ives, United States Trade Commissioner from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, will visit the Boston office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Jan. 29 and 30, for conferences with businessmen, exporters and importers, concerning their trade dealings with Brazil.

Mr. Ives has been in the Government service since 1925 and has been stationed at Rio de Janeiro since 1929. He has made special analyses of Brazilian industry, trade, economics, and developments, and is making a trade promotion tour to help iron out problems of exporters and importers in their trading experiences with that nation.

# Trade Reports Show Egypt In Jute Industry

**Foreign Trade Flashes**

Establishment of a jute manufacturing industry in Egypt, which the Government has considered for some time, is expected to materialize shortly, according to trade briefs received at the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The increased price of jute sacks since the outbreak of war has prompted renewed interest in the project, and definite steps to form a manufacturing company are expected to be taken at an early meeting of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Early plans to import raw jute from India for processing in Egypt's new industry, have been altered to cultivate the fiber in Egypt. Government experiments have shown that Egyptian soil is well adapted for growing jute.

* * *

Trade news from other parts of the world, received at the Bureau, include:

A new plant just completed in northern Sweden, will distill 3,000 metric tons of pine oil annually, which will be utilized in the manufacture of soaps. The interests behind the new project estimate that this output of oil will permit the production of about 2,500 tons of pine oil soaps in Sweden annually

* * *

Estimated pack of canned tree fruits, apricots, peaches, and pears, in Australia for 1940, is cited as about 2,400,000 cases, compared with a 1939 pack of 2,700,000 cases and a 1938 pack of 3,000,000 cases. Each case contains two dozen 30-ounce cans or their equivalent.

* * *

Despite unfavorable exchange conditions, with resultant increased prices of American products, importers of automobiles in Newfoundland are looking forward to another good season in the current year, with American cars continuing to satisfy most of the Newfoundland demand. The market for motor vehicles in Newfoundland is, at present, confined almost entirely to the area within a radius of 100 miles of St. John's, capital and chief city.

# Baptists Share Rhodes Bequests

Bequests amounting to $375,000, of which about half will go to Baptist Church organizations and charitable institutions, and $197,000 to 122 relatives and friends, including a number of Baptist clergymen and their wives, are listed in the will of Leonard H. Rhodes of Brookline, which was filed for probate yesterday at Dedham.

Mr. Rhodes, a life Deacon in Tremont Temple Baptist church, was founder of the Rhodes Brothers Company, dealing in groceries and provisions. His will made no estimate of the total of the estate.

To Mrs. Rhodes is left $50,000, $6,000 yearly income and all personal property, as well as one half the residue of the estate. The public and private bequests made up the other half of the residue, including one-fifth, which is designated for Tremont Temple.

# Shopping the Shops

**By Janet Treat Hobbs**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Inasmuch as jersey in any form (silk, wool or cotton) is our favorite material for dresses, regardless of whether it's morning, noon, or night time . . . we are delighted that that mythical somebody out in the fashion world at last said the magic word that makes the material a fashionable one again. Because for months and months we've been asking for a jersey dress, and met with that patience-testing reply to the effect that "they're not wearing it this season." We're always tempted to ask just who isn't wearing it, when we get this answer, because we still insist that it's annoying to have to wait for the cycles to come around for the popularity of a fabric or anything else. If we like a thing we like it, this year and last year, and we're sure others feel the same about it; so remind us to take it up with Elizabeth Hawes one of these days.

Anyhow, now that it's "in," it's here with a bang. And R. H. White's is among the shops to feature it for every hour of the day. Of course jersey turbans have been around for some time, and they're very good with matching or blending jersey suits. Especially the one we saw that had no less than three rows of buttons running up and down the front. In the spring-like colors of rose and blue. For less than $9, so it may be one of those numbers your daughter is looking for to fit in with her budget. Up to size 15, if we remember correctly. Then along with the daytime dresses that are all one color, there are those numbers that look like the good old shirtwaist and skirt variety, but really are one piece. With the blouse (which has long sleeves that are caught into a narrow cuff at the wrist) of nothing less than blazer stripes. We liked the one that combined navy blue with red, but it's not a mild tone by any means; so we suggest that you be sure you want to wear it before you take it home and spring it on the family!

* * *

**There's a Reason For Trade Names**

Women do make quite a fetish of trade names and so forth . . but there's a reason; even though the men may not think so. It's because they recognize the value and style represented by that familiar trademark, and it behooveth any man who is about to buy his wife a present to find out her favorite trade name in the field in which he's to make the purchase. By doing so he can almost guarantee himself (and gift!) a welcome reception. To say nothing of the fact that she's not nearly as likely to return it. In millinery it might be that any hat with the Lily Daché label would bring forth shrieks of joy (Slattery's) while the stamp "Delman" in a shoe is enough for any fashion-conscious woman (C. Crawford Hollidge's). And in the world of pocketbooks, the name Lewis, with that gleaming gold crown right over it, is likely to be what she's looking for. And David Lewis has designed a group of bags for spring with all kinds of ensembles in mind. Doeskins in lovely colors to carry with prints and pastel flannel suits; and black patent leather bags with gold washed link handles and a little patent bow on either end of the handle that will go with a lot of things . . .

**(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)**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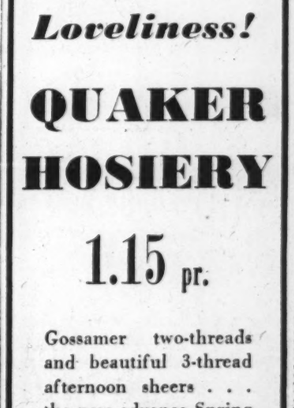
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# Maple Leafs Not Playing as Well as in Early Season—O'Donnell Enters the 600

## Toronto Defense Faulty As Bruins Triumph 4 to 1

By Web Morse
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

It was interesting to hear from the Toronto Maple Leafs that while the Bruins, who defeated them 4 to 1 at the Garden last night, are powerful, they miss and need Eddie Shore on defense. The problems of the Bruins are pretty well known here, but it was more interesting to mentally review the Toronto situation while listening to their view of the Bruins.

Before practically a capacity gathering the Bruins handily defeated the Leafs, not only without the services of Eddie Shore, but without Capt. Dit Clapper and their prize rookie of last year, Roy Conacher. The Leafs were playing without Syl Apps, their all-star center it is true, but the loss of three Bruins should have given the Leafs, minus one star, an advantage.

**Progress Halted**

Most of the season the Leafs have looked very good. They have a roster list of over 20 and have been alternating players game by game to keep them well rested and maintain speed. They continued their forward progress, after the loss of Apps through injury, for three games, but when Gordon Drillon and Nick Metz dropped out for short periods the team faded. Drillon is back but not the forward progress.

Whether these Leafs were playing "over their heads" during early season or will recover their gait as time goes on, remains to be seen. Observing their play last night as compared with earlier appearances, they looked very weak defensively. Broda did not look so formidable and the combination of Jack Church and Red Horner were beaten for three of the four Boston goals—and a fourth that was scored just after the final bell and did not count.

**Turn Too Slowly**

Horner and Church were charging, holding, and hooking, along with a few leg checks thrown in for good measure. Bingo Kampman and Wally Stanowski had a few similar antagonizing methods to halt approaching attacks, but the real difference came in the halting manner in which Horner and Church turned with a play to continue coverage. They reacted much too hesitantly to handle smart centers who are playmakers such as Cowley, Schmidt and Jackson.

The "Kraut" line dominated the play throughout the game, but Art Jackson, Leaf castoff, provided one of the game's features. With the Bruins leading 1-0 as the result of a first-period goal by Bobby Bauer, Jackson made the unpardonable mistake of trying to stickhandle a puck out of scrimmage from in front of the Bruin net. Gus Marker, smart veteran Leaf forward, snared the puck and beat Brimsek who had no chance.

**Rectified Mistake**

That tying goal upset the Bruin team play and Jackson appeared to be in for a bad evening. He realized his own mistake however, and set out to rectify. He played hard hockey for the balance of the game and culminated his efforts on a smart pickup from Johnny Shewchuck in which he broke away from the Toronto blue line defensemen, raced in on Broda and beat him cleanly while the Bruins were shorthanded in the third period. That goal set the locals off and the Krauts added two more goals to clinch matters.

* * *

Conn Smythe did not accompany the team to Boston . . . Bucko McDonald and Reg Hamilton, spare defensemen, did not dress . . . Horner is not playing effectively as he did in seasons gone by . . . Stanowski breaks fast and really flies . . . Horner served one penalty for a tripping on Bauer that was done by Church . . . Clapper left for home today and will not return to action before 10 days . . . His loss will prove a serious blow to the local efforts to overhaul Rangers.

* * *

The Eddie Shore case is about ready to break into the news again . . . It is rumored from the International - American League that directors of that organization have voted Shore permission to play for his Indians in Springfield provided he plays one road game in the other rinks . . . This is something the Bruins have not granted him permission to do . . . If he does not do it his home games will be protested and if he does he will be suspended by the Bruins . . . The answer is—a mess!

* * *

Rabbit McVeigh, former major leaguer with Americans and Chicago, refereed the game and at times it looked as if general mayhem would break out . . . Leafs play Rangers in New York tomorrow night and the Bruins head for Chicago . . . Roy Conacher will make the trip and might play against Detroit in Detroit Sunday . . . All the kids breaking in with Toronto go at defensemen with high sticks . . . Bruins and Rangers are leading the league because they have smart centers who can make smart plays.

* * *

The proposed individual scoring battle between Schmidt and Drillon failed to materialize . . . Drillon appeared only occasionally and was lost without his center . . . Schmidt took the lead with three smart assists.

## Millrose Games Entries Arriving

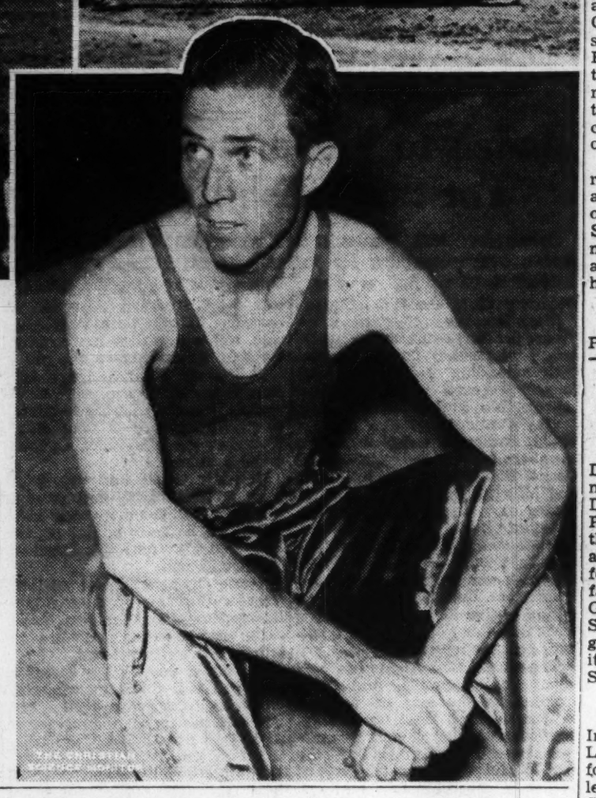
NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Entries continued to pour in yesterday for the Millrose Games, first of New York's big indoor track meets at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 3.

Heading the list were Charles Fenske, Wisconsin graduate, and Leslie MacMitchell, N. Y. U. sophomore star. They accepted an invitation to run against the nation's best in the Wanamaker Mile.

Other entries received were: Charley Belcher, Georgia Tech, in the 440; Norwood Ewell, Penn State sophomore, and Kenny Clapp, Brown, in the 60-yard sprint; Frank Fuller, Virginia; Jay Shields and Ted Day, Yale, and Don Donahue, Harvard, in the 60-yard hurdles; Joe McCluskey, Manchester, Conn., in the two-mile run, and John Munski, Missouri's Big Six mile champion, in the three-quarter mile run.

George Varoff canceled his entry in the pole vault with the explanation he had obtained a job in San Francisco and would be unable to make the trip.

## *Performers for Garden Track Saturday*



Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

**Upper left: Louis Zamperini, Southern California star in the Prout mile.**

**Upper right: Chuck Fenske of Wisconsin and John Munski of Missouri, also in the mile.**

**Lower: Harold Cagle, Oklahoma, who will represent the 69th Regiment A. A. of New York in the Prout 600.**

## Olympics Drill For Games With Shawinigan Six

The Boston Olympics face two more days of intensive drill as they prepare for their Friday night and Sunday afternoon games with Shawinigan Falls Cataracts at the Garden.

Coach Hago Harrington plans to give another Junior a chance to show his wares on the week end, and the logical choice appears to be Mort Buckley of Cambridge. Buckley, a former Cambridge Latin and Hebron Academy star, has the necessary speed and cleverness to skate with the Seniors, and he may be called.

Another possibility for one of the Shawinigan Falls encounters is Dave Walsh of Dartmouth and Walpole, who has been working with the team whenever his business permitted. If he can get in condition for the coming series, he will work with his fellow townsman, Junie Allen.

Buddy Foster, star center, who is still out with an injury, will not be able to play on the week end, and Coach Hago Harrington will use Frankie Spain again as center on the first line for Paul Guibord and Cliff Thompson.

Al Carvelli will center between Dick Lewis and Gerry Desrosiers, while Bob Jeremiah is the only sure starter on the third line. With Walsh at left wing, Junie Allen would work at center. If Buckley filled in, then Allen would go back to his left wing post to make room for the Cambridge lad in the center spot.

In case neither Buckley nor Walsh work out, Harrington has his two veterans, Jack Harris and Art Smith, ready for duty.

## Star Class Regatta

HAVANA, Jan. 24 (AP) — Rafae Posso, chairman of Havana Yacht Club's regatta committee, announced that eight foreign boats have entered the fourteenth annual Star Class Regatta, Jan. 27 to Feb. 3.

Harold C. Halstead, of Moriches Bay, winner of the mid-winter challenge trophy of Cuba for the past two years, will defend his championship with his new boat Chuckie IV.

Melody, owned by Paul H. Smart, Central Long Island Sound and winner of last year's Bacardi Cup race, also will compete.

Other foreign entrants are:

Ace III, Adrian Iselin II, Western Long Island Sound; Sheila Mia, Count Alfred E. Marigny, Nassau; Stars 'n, Clifton H. Baker, Rochester; Solo, Morris W. Newman, New Orleans; Gale, Harry Nye, Jr., Southern Lake Michigan; Ace, Bill Pickin, Western Long Island Sound.

## Kay Stammers Now Mrs. Michael Menzies

LONDON (AP)—Kay Stammers, Britain's leading tennis star, and Cadet Michael Menzies were married Jan. 24.

* * *

Miss Stammers, pretty southpaw, has been ranked among the world's ten leading women players by Wallis Myers, British tennis expert, and has made frequent appearances on American courts in recent years. She has played on several Wightman Cup teams and in the women's national championship at Forest Hills. She lost to Alice Marble, American champion, in the finals at Wimbledon last year.

## Sports Around the Hub

### Bees, Red Sox Rosters Ready Soon

Those attractive little Red Sox and Bees roster booklets, always welcomed by the ardent baseball fan, will soon be available. Secretary Phil Troy of the Sox has sent his 1940 itinerary to the printer, and it will be released for Sunday newspapers. John Quinn and Duffy Lewis of the Bees are still working on their roster, but should have it completed and in the hands of a printer by early next week.

Bob Quinn's announcement today that Fred Frankhouse had been given his outright release, did not come as a surprise. The veteran right-hander did not start a game on the mound last season, although he appeared in a relief role 17 times. The Bees are taking a step in the right direction when they cast worn-out hurlers like Frankhouse adrift and place heavier stress on younger men.

* * *

When Ted Williams comes to Boston next week for the fourth annual baseball writers' dinner at the Copley-Plaza, he will visit Fenway Park and inspect the shortened grandstand and bleacher walls in right field. These walls figure to add several home runs to the slim outfielder's 1939 freshman total of 31 and more runs batted in to his league-leading output of 145.

* * *

The baseball dinner, incidentally, is a complete sellout. A scribe still holding a spare ticket is as popular as another 20-game pitcher would be at Fenway.

* * *

That advertised scoring duel between Milt Schmidt and Gordon Drillon at the Boston Garden last night was as one-sided as the Bruins' 4-1 victory over the visiting Toronto Maple Leafs. By assisting in three of the Boston goals, Schmidt took undisputed possession of the National Hockey League offensive lead at 30 points. Drillon, when covered expertly all evening by Red Hamill of the local six, remained at 27 points.

* * *

The win over the Maple Leafs was a personal triumph for Schmidt and his "Kraut Line" mates, Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer. This trio accounted for three of the four goals, Bauer finding the net twice.

* * *

Since the start of the season, the Schmidt-Dumart-Bauer line is the only one which has remained intact and free from serious injury. As the Bruins try for their second straight Stanley Cup, the pressure is heavy on these three youngsters. Can it be that the Bruins are "burning" them out?

* * *

John Curley, graduate manager of Athletics, has Boston College's 1940 football schedule ready and will make it public tonight when the Varsity "B" Club holds its fourth annual banquet in honor of the gridmen at the University Club. The Eagles will receive letters and gold footballs, and will have their choice of sweaters, jackets or blankets.

The 19th annual series of The Dog Watch opened last night at the Rowe's Wharf station of the Boston Yacht Club. Rod Stephens, former member of the afterguard of the America's Cup defender Ranger and one of the world's leading yachting authorities, was the guest speaker. He showed colored motion pictures of Harold S. Vanderbilt's Twelve Meter Vim racing last season off the coast of England.

## Mike Quits

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Mike Karakas didn't mind tending goal as a minor league hockey player so long as he got a big league salary.

But when the paycheck was sliced to minor league proportions Mike quit, and now is without a job. Karakas, Chicago Black Hawks goalie for four years, was shipped to the club's Providence, R. I., farm late in December.

The Hawks kept his salary up to big league figures while they were trying out his successor, Paul Goodman. Now they're satisfied Goodman has the stuff to stick, so Karakas became just another minor leaguer.

Providence sent him back to the Hawks.

President William J. Tobin said "We can't make him play," and added "we have to place for him with the Black Hawks."

Meanwhile, Manager Paul Thompson and his charges intensified their drills for the invasion of the Boston Bruins Thursday night. The Hawks have not defeated Boston since March 3, 1938, having lost 13-straight to the defending Stanley Cup winners.

The Hawks will have a new line to throw against the Bruins—composed of rookies Johnny Chad and Bobby Carse and Les Cunningham. Chad and Carse will be playing their first National League game.

## 1942 Games

MONTREAL (CP)—If the British Empire Games are held in 1942 they will be held in Montreal, according to formal confirmation received by Leon Trepanier, chairman of Montreal's Tercentenary Committee, from Evan Hunter, secretary of the Games Association.

The city plans to stage the games in connection with its tercentenary celebrations, providing the war does not interfere.

## Arrival of 69th Stars Polishes Card

By Edwin Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Now that Secretary-Treasurer Dan Ferris of the National A. A. U. has over-ruled the Metropolitan body and allowed Charlie Beetham, Howie Borck and Harold Cagle to compete here Saturday night, the entry list for the annual Prout Memorial Games is gradually taking on a finished appearance. By the time the list closes, it will be attractive enough to lure every track fan in New England to the Boston Garden.

Thanks to Bill McGuire, coach of the 69th Regiment A. A., the above stars were granted passes to compete here. McGuire appealed to the National body when balked by the New York crowd. Cagle will defend the 600-yard trophy which he won in last winter's Prout meet in the record time of 1m. 12.6s. By this performance, the Oklahoma runner won the Thomas E. Fitzgerald cup, offered annually to the outstanding athlete in the meet.

**Beetham in 600**

Beetham, who won the 880-yard special at the recent Veterans of Foreign Wars meet, will run against Cagle, Fritz, O'Donnell, Cochran, Briedenbach and possibly Raymond in the 600 Saturday. Borck, who trailed Jim Herbert to the tape in the V. F. W. 600, will run in the Prout 1,000. In this invitation event he will face Borican, Davis, Smith, Wayne Rideout and Kane.

The latest entry in the 600-yard run comes from Charlie O'Donnell, anchor man of the Holy Cross one-mile relay quartet. Coach Bart Sullivan of the Crusaders announced today that Charlie would attempt to uphold the tradition of his college in the special event.

**Holy Cross Stars**

In the 18-year history of the Prout Games, Holy Cross athletes have won the 600 four times. Joe Tierney in 1928, Bernie McCafferty in '29, '30 and '33 are former pupils of Sullivan who triumphed. Other winners have been Eddie Blake, formerly of Dartmouth, representing the B. A. A., in 1931; Arnold Adams of Bates, in '32; Milton Sandler in '34 and '36; Ivan Fuqua of Indiana, in '35; Jim Herbert of N. Y. U., in '37 and '38, and Cagle of Oklahoma Baptist in '39.

If any of the other entrants are unable to go to the starting line, Doug Raymond of the B. A. A. will substitute. A leg injury kept him out of the V. F. W. 600, but he is now ready to go.

**Smith in 1,000**

Don Smith, the lanky University of Maine senior star, has joined the 1,000-yard field. He is probably the outstanding middle distance runner in the New England sector.

Bill Kenney today released the timetable for the Prout card. Beginning at 7:30 o'clock with the hurdle trials, it will run until about 10:30, when the varsity one-mile relay race between Princeton and Indiana will be staged.

The Prout Games officials have made an effort to keep the card within a reasonable time schedule. Even if certain events should drag somewhat, a situation which is almost impossible to avoid in a lengthy meet, fans will be out of the Garden close to 11:00 o'clock. Prout officials are profiting by the experience of the V. F. W. meet, which was much too long.

## *Sports Roundup*

By Eddie Brietz

NEW YORK (AP)—The football Dodgers are putting an announcement together and it may concern Doc. Sutherland. . . . Larry MacPhail thinks the Brooklyns have the inside track for Bennie M'Coy and Roy Cullenbine, cream of the footloose and fancy free Detroit farm hands. . . . Madison Square Garden has cut hockey prices. Some of the three-dollar seats now go for $2.25. . . . Alabama will play its first night football game against Spring Hill at Mobile Sept. 27.

* * *

The Providence Reds of the International-American Hockey League are flying 2,000 miles on a four-game road trip. . . . They collected $600 at a benefit for Jimmy Calleran, Piedmont League umpire. . . . Any time he wants to, Coach Lloyd Brazil of the Detroit U. Basketeers can put an all-Chicago team on the court.

* * *

Personals: Birdie Tebbetts, Tiger catcher, writes friends it is a common sight to see robins playing through a blizzard at Graling, Mich., where he is wintering. . . . Ted Galligan, one of the best loved golf pros in the country, is beginning his 40th year in the business. Now headquartering at the Capitol View Club, Charleston, W. Va.

* * *

"Did you ever notice how Paul Derringer of the Reds lives up to his name as defined by Webster: 'A pocket pistol with a short barrel of large caliber very effective at close range' " . . . W. W. Doutahat, Jr., Richmond, Va.

## Victoria Wins

BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 24 (CP)—Victoria registered a nine-wickets victory over Queensland in a Sheffield Shield cricket match concluded yesterday. The visiting eleven hit up totals of 435 runs for nine wickets, declared, and 230 for one in reply to Queensland's 244 and 420.

B. A. Barnett and I. S. Lee turned in spectacular performances for the winning team. The Victorian wicketkeeper compiled 92 in his first innings and followed it up with 104 not out. Lee made 90 and 93. In Queensland's second innings Don Tallon ran up 154 runs before he was dismissed.

## Yosemite, Stage for Calif. State Skating Championship

On Jan. 26 and 27, the Yosemite Winter Club will play host to California's leading figure skaters when they compete in the 7th Annual California State Championships on the large outdoor ice rink in Yosemite Valley.

It was just two years ago, on Jan. 29, 1938, that the last Annual State Championships were held in the same locale. Last year there were no State Championships in California, although a number of the State titleholders took part in the skating-dance competitions in Yosemite Valley on Jan. 28.

The giant ice rink—nearly 50,000 square feet of natural ice—in the shadow of lofty Glacier Point, is an ideal setting for this event. The ice, which is built up gradually by a series of sprinklings, is in fine shape at this date and promises to be in perfect condition for the championships. The program calls for skating, both during the day time and during the evening, when the rink is brilliantly illuminated.

**Large Entry**

The entry list is a large and talented one. Among those who will compete are Murray and Sheldon Galbraith of San Francisco, who placed second and third in the novice class in the National Championships last year and who will compete in the Nationals at Cleveland in February; Beverly and Gloria Licht, Jeanann Parrish, and Betty Mitchell of Oakland; Marcella May, Margaret Field, and Zoe Longfield of San Francisco; Peggy, Bill and Fletcher Hoyt of Berkeley; Leroy Cramer and Jean Perry of Oakland; Constance Louise Bissell of Berkeley; Suzanne Allen, Edith Musser and Howell Janes of Oakland; Jean Sturgeon, Donna Atwood, Shirley Davies, Claude Gilker, Jane Catherine Spencer, and Dory Ann Killian of Los Angeles; Sally Moen and Charlotte Ewing of Yosemite.

**Miss Gingg Absent**

Absent this year will be Barbara Ann Gingg, Pacific Coast and California Women's Senior Figure Skating Champion, who is practicing in Philadelphia, prior to entering the Nationals. Also absent this year will be Marianne Lindelof of San Francisco and Mary Taylor of Los Angeles, both former Pacific Coast Champions, and 10-year-old Phyllis Ann Thompson of Oakland, former California and Pacific Coast Juvenile Champion, all of whom have turned professional. Phyllis skated in "Second Fiddle" and has been press-agented as a successor to Sonja Henie, star of that production. However, there are many newcomers to take the places of those who have left the amateur ranks.

Judges for the championships will be: John L. Wood of Los Angeles, Felix Locher of Los Angeles, John Owens of Oakland, Charles Peffers of Oakland, and Alex Young, Jr., of San Francisco.

## Cochems Seeking St. Louis Berth

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 24 (AP) — Ed Cochems, one of the first football coaches to make full use of the forward pass, is reported seeking the coaching job at St. Louis University.

He came out of retirement to apply for the post vacated by Cecil Muellerleile, the Post-Dispatch said.

It was Cochems who put the St. Louis University tea mon a level with the great elevens of the Middle West back in 1906-07-08.

A former star at the University of Wisconsin, he astounded the football world and even officials by introducing the "projectile" pass, as well as the short pass, to the complete bewilderment of all opponents for two years. His 1906 team went through unbeaten, scoring 407 points to the opponents' 11.

He later coached at the University of Maine and officiated throughout the East. Several years ago he quit sports and entered the coal business at Madison, Wis.

## Southern Golf

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATHENS, Ga.—The 1940 Southern Intercollegiate golf tournament will be held here April 11, 12 and 13 over the Athens Country Club course, it was announced.

J. E. Broadnax, head of the committee in charge of the tournament, said numerous inquiries had already been received asking for information about the tournament and indications are the largest field in history will compete.

Duke University, which last year furnished the team and individual champion, will be favored to repeat although Louisiana State University, which won the team title three out of the first four years the meet was held, is expected to enter a strong contender.

Joe Taylor, an unknown sophomore from Duke, captured the individual title last year by beating L. S. U.'s hard-hitting Henry Castillo, who will be back to seek the title again.

Taylor, not included on Duke's six-man team, paid his own expenses to the tournament last year and came through with the Frank Merriwell finish to whip Castillo, 3 and 2.

The tournament will be conducted as usual, 36 holes of qualifying on Thursday and two rounds of match play Friday and Saturday. The finals will be Saturday afternoon and will be over the 18 hole route.

The Southern is considered the biggest college golf tournament, with the exception of the National Intercollegiate, in the United States.

Paul Leslie, then a freshman at L. S. U. won the first title and North Carolina University was the team champion.

Freddie Haas, also of L. S. U., captured the second tourney, Rosser Little of Georgia the third, Tommy Barnes of Georgia Tech the fourth and Taylor the fifth.

## Notre Dame Grid Dates

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—University of Notre Dame will wind up its 1940 football season against Southern California which defeated the Irish last fall.

The Southern California tilt at Los Angeles Dec. 7 will end a schedule of nine games, four at home. Others:

Oct. 5—College of the Pacific; 12—Georgia Tech; 19—Carnegie Tech; 26—Illinois; Nov. 2—Army at New York; 9—Navy at Baltimore; 16— Iowa; 23—at Northwestern.

**Provincial Hockey League**

| | W | L | T | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sherbrooke | 19 | 7 | 3 | 132 | 84 | 41 |
| Boston* | 14 | 7 | 4 | 80 | 82 | 38 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 17 | 12 | 1 | 140 | 130 | 35 |
| Lachine | 13 | 12 | 6 | 96 | 94 | 32 |
| Valleyfield | 12 | 15 | 5 | 107 | 107 | 29 |
| Verdun | 12 | 13 | 3 | 106 | 88 | 27 |
| Shawinigan | 10 | 20 | 1 | 83 | 120 | 21 |
| Quebec | 8 | 19 | 3 | 95 | 134 | 19 |

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Results Jan. 23

Sherbrooke 10, Quebec 5.
Verdun 3, Valleyfield 1.

## *'Gold Coast' Golfers*

Wide World

**SAN FRANCISCO—Jimmy Demaret, winner of the Oakland Open at the Lake Merced Golf Club, is shown on the right with Willie Goggin of San Francisco whom he had vanquished 2 and 1. Goggin had played brilliantly up to the final.**


## *Food for 1940*

**If you could stock up on groceries just once a year, you would need to order a *ton of food** for *each person* in your family! Even though you buy in small quantities from day to day, your annual expenditure for "tons of food" counts up and requires good management. The values offered throughout the year by grocers who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor will help you to plan your food budget for 1940 economically.**

(*Each person consumes approximately a ton of groceries annually. Statistics from The Progressive Grocer.)

# Canadians Dominate Washington State Badminton—California Net Star Rising

## Visiting Racketers Take Silverware in Seven Events

**Pacific Northwest Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—They called it the Washington State badminton tournament, but you wouldn't have known it from the list of winners. Ten events were held in the seventh annual State tournament just completed here, and eight of the events were won by out-of-state contestants.

This tournament, rated as one of the hardest in the United States, had its most successful years in history. Unlike the national championships, which are limited to United States players, the Washington State meet allows Canadians to enter, and the neighborly British Columbia shuttle-swingers showed their gratitude by earning the silverware in seven meets.

John Samis, 21-year-old Vancouver, B. C., ace, successfully defended his men's singles crown defeating Eric Leney of Duncan, B. C., 18-15, 15-10, in a repeat of last year's State final at Spokane.

**Outstanding Amateur**

Samis is co-holder of No. 1 ranking in Canada, and rated by many as the outstanding amateur in the world. The good-looking, amiable business college student displayed a well-rounded game made especially efficient by cunning drop shots and deceptive changes of pace.

One reason for the Canadian monopoly was the absence of Mrs. Del Barkhuff, twice United States women's champion, and defending State titlist. Mrs. Barkhuff has moved to Honolulu, and the tournament missed its champion and a grand competitor.

The reputation of Seattle was upheld by National Doubles Champions Dick Yeager and Ham Law who defeated a former Canadian National championship pair, Eric Leney and Jack Underhill, in one of the most thrilling and best played matches ever seen here.

On three occasions the Canadians were within one stroke of victory, but the Seattle boys had what it takes in the pinch, and won 5-15, 18-15, 18-17.

More than 200 entries, 44 of them from out-of-town, took part in the three-day tourney. Players came from Portland, Spokane, Tacoma, Blaine and many towns in British Columbia to take part in the meet.

**Hill Explains**

A reason for the Canadian domination was advanced by Reg Hill, Seattle professional and an all-England badminton champion many years ago. "In England and Canada they take up badminton when youngsters, while over here it's mostly a grown-ups game," Hill said. "That's why the Canadian juniors won so easily in their matches. But the caliber of our play is improving and more youngsters are taking up the game. In a few years we may be on a par with the Canadian players."

This tournament set off local badminton enthusiasm in preparation for the National Championships, to be held here late in March. Seattle players won three titles in last year's Nationals, and are hoping to add new laurels in a meet where the Canadians cannot enter.

♦ ♦ ♦

Oregon State's basketball Beavers continue to lead the Northern Division race, although their position on top is quite precarious.

Coach A. T. "Slats" Gill led the Orange hoopsters in a successful invasion of Washington State and Idaho, gaining three wins in four games, while the Washington Huskies and Oregon Webfoots were dividing a two-game series.

Coach Gill showed he has by no means discarded the slow, deliberate offense that Oregon State quintets often use. In earlier games, the Beavers used a fast offense, but in the series at Idaho they went back to their old style. The final game was one of the lowest scoring affairs registered in recent years of Northwest play, Oregon State winning 20-18.

"First-nighters" is the name they're giving to the Washington Huskies, who have won opening games in series with Washington State and Oregon, only to fall apart in the second contests.

**Even Split**

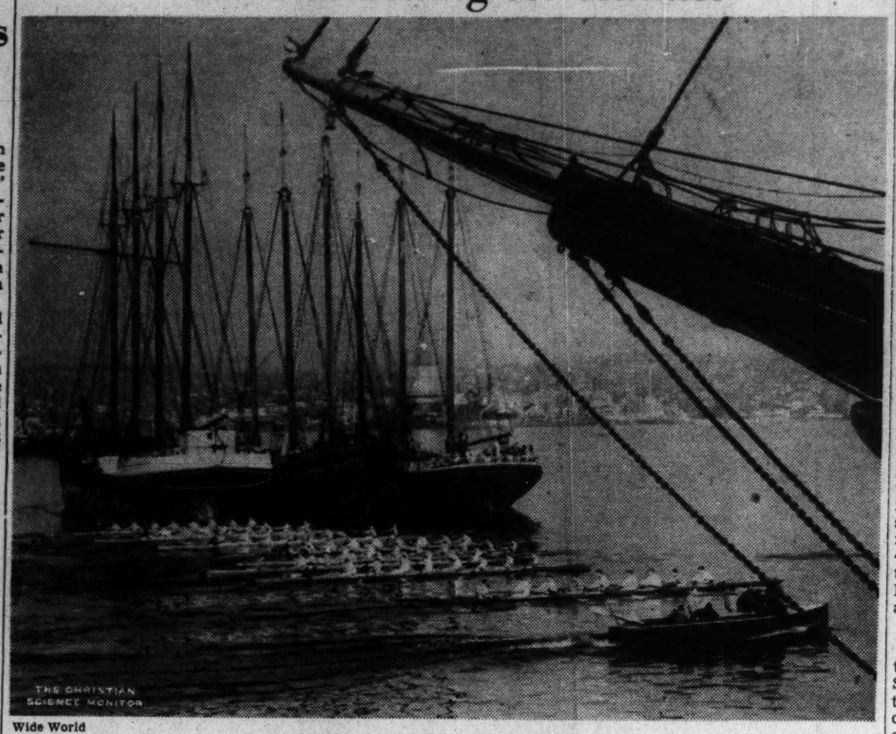
In the opening Oregon game the Huskies surprised a crowd of 7,000 by completely outplaying the Webfoots to win 39-31. Although they disappointed local fans the following night, most hoop followers thought an even split was quite good, considering the excellent opponents.

Oregon has another team of stars, but miss the teamwork of the 1939 quintet that became National champions. John Dick proved he is the outstanding player in the Northwest by his accurate shooting and all-around ability.

Washington's four-game road trip into Oregon this week, with games against Oregon and Oregon State, will be the real test for the Huskies.

**Bob Cahn**

## Old Salt Setting for Huskies



Wide World

**SEATTLE, Wash.—Eight eight-oared shells filled with University of Washington crew candidates row between the historic and picturesque old windjammers on Lake Union during their first big workout of the season.**

## Patty Berg Ready to Start

PONTE VEDRA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 24 (AP)—Seven months of absence from tournament golf seems to have taken little from the game of Patty Berg.

The sturdy little Minneapolis fairway queen, who in a short span of years has won more than a score of trophies ranging downward from the big cup emblematic of the United States national, stopped by here en route to Miami and her first tournament competition since she won the Trans-Mississippi last June.

"I'm working hard on my game," she remarked. "You can't tell, though, how you'll go after a long lay-off. I've played well in practice, but tournament golf is a different matter."

**First Start**

Accompanied by her father, Patty planned to make the Miami-Biltmore tournament, starting next Monday, her first port of call in a winter circuit swing that will keep them on the go until April 1. She will be seeking her fifth Miami-Biltmore title.

"You know," she declared, "it takes a good while to get back in stride after you leave off for a while. But I'll soon find out. There will be some fine golfers in the Miami tournament and I hope its warm there. We've been going for 14 days now and only had about four days of decent weather."

**Exhibition Score**

Miss Berg came here from Columbia, S. C., where she participated in an exhibition match. There, with the weather none too favorable, she shot a 39-37—76 against the course par of 72.

"I have felt a lot better lately," said the Minnesota golfing ace. "I hated to miss the national championship (won by Betty Jameson) but I'll be right back after my title this summer."

She has a good-sized campaign laid out for the summer competition, headed principally by the national championship at Pebble Beach, Del Monte, Calif. First on the program will be defense of her Trans-Mississippi championship at St. Louis in June.

After the "Trans" she will participate in the Western open at Milwaukee and the first week in August will take a shot at the Western Derby at Wilmette, Ill. Then follows the Western amateur at Seattle, Wash., which precedes the national championship.

## Bermuda–U. S. Yacht Dates

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Continuance of the annual series of team and individual boat races between Bermuda and American yachtsmen representing the International One-Design Class is assured. Commodore Bayard Dill of the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club announced here that the Bermuda challenge has been accepted by Cornelius Shields, Long Island skipper, who acted for the American entries.

The races will be held April 10-20. This series has been an annual attraction for about 15 years, the scene being alternated every other year between Long Island Sound waters and Bermuda's Great Sound.

Mr. Shield's letter indicated that four American yachts and crews were immediately available and he predicted that three more would be ready by race time.

The Bermudians have a fleet of nine one-designs in the water, the newest being Governor Bernard's fast "Westra." During the past fortnight two informal tune-up brushes have been run over the International Course. These local trials will continue right up to April when the local team will be selected, to consist of the same number of boats as entered by the American team.

### German Sports

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, Germany (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The cancellation of the Olympic Winter Games will not leave Germany's sports fans entirely without international competition this season.

The usual International Winter Sports Week will be held here Jan. 27 to Feb. 4. Seven nations, Italy, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Slovakia and the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia have announced they will participate in the events. Norway also is expected to send a strong team of skiers and skaters.

Ice-yachting also will be carried out as in previous years, the sports authorities have assured. The first competition began at Christmas on the lakes outside Berlin. The German championships will be held in February on Lake Schwentzait in East Prussia.

### 'Johnson Will Play'

PRINCETON, Ill. (AP)—Coach Herbert Baker of the Bureau Township High School basketball team doesn't have any trouble picking his starting lineup.

He looks at the scorer and says: "Johnson will play."

There are six lads named Johnson on his squad and most of them are interrelated. The Johnson clan consists of Charles Johnson, Wayne Johnson, and two brother combinations, Junior and Gordon Johnson, and John B. and Gayle Johnson.

### Johnny Rizzo Signs

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 24 (AP)—Johnny Rizzo, young Pirate leftfielder, today became the club's 22nd player to sign up for the 1940 baseball season.

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Three Years Ago**

International League approved transfer of Albany Club to Jersey City as farm for New York Giants.

## Sport Shorts

NEW YORK (AP)—As a general rule, annual meetings of the United States Lawn Tennis Association are almost as much matters of routine as the yearly conclaves of their golfing brethren. This year's meeting, in New York Feb. 10, is likely to be the exception that proves the rule.

Bone of contention will be the proposed amendments which forbid a player to receive tournament expenses, or clubs to pay them, without the sanction of the player's sectional association. As in the last week's Eastern L. T. A. meeting, the "con" arguers will hold that this gives too much power to the section associations.

♦ ♦ ♦

Newest sensation of the track season, at least locally, is a lad named Bob King, just a year and a half out of high school. A self-taught high jumper, completely unstylish and unable to jump at all unless he's wearing an old pair of sneakers, he's cleared 6 ft. 4 in. and 6 ft. 6 in. in his last two meets.

Up at the New York A. C., which King represents, they're now faced with a problem. They don't know whether to let the boy proceed along his own unorthodox path, or to try to school him on conventional lines. There's always the danger that the latter process would ruin him.

♦ ♦ ♦

If you've wondered why Taisto Maki won't run in any of the regular winter track meets, the answer is simple. All of those fixtures already are well-established money-makers, and the promoters hardly would be in a position to turn over the regular proceeds to the Finnish relief fund. Any extra receipts the Finnish star's presence might attract wouldn't amount to enough to make it worth while. Therefore special meets will be built around Maki, just as they were around Nurmi.

♦ ♦ ♦

Though he's the oldest and only lifetime member of the National Football Rules Committee, Amos Alonzo Stagg remains one of the most active. It was Stagg who, after a long series of experiments with his own College of the Pacific squad, proposed and put through the "speed-up" rules change which next fall will limit teams to 25, rather than 30, seconds in the huddle.

♦ ♦ ♦

Another tribute has been paid Cornell's 1939 football team. Big Bill Edwards, as ardent a Princeton rooter as any man, told Cornell Athletic Director Jim Lynah the other day:

"If Cornell had played Princeton again after the season was over—Cornell still would have won."

♦ ♦ ♦

The first entry for the 1940 U. S. open golf championship is Waldo Crowder, who gets in automatically as pro at the Canterbury G. C., Warrensville, Ohio, the site of the tournament. It's doubtful, though, whether Waldo will do very much over his own course—the home pro usually is too busy attending to details to be able to concentrate on his game.

### Motorcycle Races

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla (AP)—The American Motorcycle Association has awarded nine national championship motorcycle races for 1941.

It gave Daytona Beach the right to hold the 200-mile national championship beach-road contest. The 1940 race will be held here Saturday and Sunday. Laconia, N. H., was awarded the 100-mile national championship road race.

## Smelser, Oklahoma Aggie And Lee, Washington, Lead

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 24—Gene Smelser, Oklahoma Aggie forward, and Desmond Lee, Washington center, are tied for leadership in basketball scoring in the Missouri Valley Conference with 37 points each.

The Cowboy veteran, however, made his total in four games while Lee played in five. Third at 36 is Ned Swan, Drake center, while fourth is Harry Lamprich, Tulsa forward, with 35. Jesse Renick, Aggie guard who was second last year as a forward, is fifth with 33 points.

Best average, however, belongs to Asa Kelley, Creighton center. The Jays have played only two Conference games, averaging 11.5 points.

Smelser's 16 field goals lead that department while Lamprich has the most free throws, 15. Bud Schwenk, Washington's all-Conference halfback in football, has made the most fouls, 13.

Carl (Roman) Roh of Creighton, who was graduated, set a modern Valley scoring record of 160 points last year, However, Roh had 14 games in which to compile his total compared to 12 for this year's competitors following withdrawal of Grinnell.

The all-time Valley record was set in 1921 by George Williams of Missouri. In 18 games Williams scored 311 points, but in those years one player could shoot all the free throws for a team. Williams' average of 17.3 is tops for the league.

Best average in the modern era is 16.3 hung up by the Washington's ace of 1929 in seven games.

## Jones Against Rule Change

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Robert Tyre Jones, Jr., has lined up firmly with the "noes" on the question of changing the ancient golf rule which requires the winner of the previous hole to drive first at each tee.

Fred Corcoran, Tournament Manager for the Professional Golfers' Association, said recently in San Francisco that among the touring pros there seemed to be "an overwhelming sentiment" in favor of revising the rule to make the "honor" optional. He listed the veteran Walter Hagen among those who couldn't understand "why the rule was not changed years ago."

**Reaction**

Asked for his reaction, the "Grand Slam" champion of 1930 and winner of 13 British and American national titles said:

"Fundamentally, I am instinctively against changing the rules of golf. . . . Golf has been a game, and a good game for a long time. You might change it; you might even improve it—in the opinion of some players. But it wouldn't be golf. The old 'honor' is one of the fundamental regulations of the game.

**Not Much Difference**

"Besides, I can't see that it would or could make much difference. Ordinarily, it's an advantage to drive first. Especially if you are going well."

He suggested, also, that making the honor optional would just be one more thing for the competitor to think about "and when you're concentrating in golf, either match or stroke play, the less distraction you have, the better."

Driven away from almost daily practice and playing sessions by a record snow, Jones declined any comment on what he thinks he may do in the "Masters'" tournament at Augusta this spring but didn't deny he had been playing and practicing more in the past few months than he has in years.

Jones retired from general competition after winning the British and American open and amateur titles in 1930 but plays in this single invitational meet each year. So far he has not had marked success in the "Masters'" and his more careful preparations for the 1940 event—which will boast its usual fast field—bolster belief that he intends to make a serious bid this time.

## Rain Interferes With Golf Match For Finnish Fund

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 24 (AP)—Rain all but washed away the exhibition golf matches staged for the Finnish relief fund yesterday. However, eight members of America's Ryder Cup team and eight motion picture performers sloshed through nine holes of competition to the delight of some 500 water-soaked spectators.

Richard Arlen and Johnny Weismuller put in a claim for the achievement of the round. They were one up on Ralph Guldahl and Jimmy Hines when the match was halted.

The amateurs played to their respective handicaps.

Hollywood's featured twosome, Bing Crosby and John Gallaudet, were one down to National Open Champion Byron Nelson and Vic Ghezzi, while Horton Smith and Paul Runyan were two up on Bill Frawley and Edgar Kennedy.

Dick Metz and Harold McSpaden were one up over Andy Clyde and Jimmy McLarnin, the latter an ex-boxing champion and an occasional film player.

In another match, Jimmy Demaret and National Amateur Champion Marvin (Bud) Ward were two up on Lawson Little and Willie Turnesa, 1938 amateur ruler.

### College Basketball

*By the Associated Press*

Kansas 40, Nebraska 24.
Rice 67, Texas A. & M. 54.
Yale 62, Tufts 35.
No. Carolina 52, No. Carolina State 41.
California 41, California Aggies 28.
Idaho 46, Montana 43.
St. Mary's (Calif.) 48, San Francisco 44.
New Mexico Normal 49, Adams State 24.
Maryville (Mo.) T. 29, Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 20.
New Mexico Mines 38, Colorado Col. 32.
Milwaukee T. 56, Whitewater T. 43.
Wayne 42, Midland 31.
Howard Payne 60, Austin 36.
Indiana State 49, Taylor 28.
Anderson 58, No. Carolina Agricul. 36.
Indiana Central 45, Central Normal 22.
Glenville 49, Davis-Elkins 47.
Alderson-Broaddus 59, Fairmont 46.
Carleton 31, Ripon 19.
William Jewell 38, Missouri Valley 35.
Michigan Norm. 29 St. Mary's (Mich.) 23.
Kalamazoo 53, Olivet 36.
Wooster 59, Ashland 45.
Murray (Ky.) State 66, W. Tenn. T. 34.
Waynesburg 60, W. Virginia Wesleyan 49.
Ohio Northern 54, Bluffton 29.
Albion 38, Adrian 28.
Western (Mich.) T. 46, Manchester 41.

**Amateur Hockey**

*By the Associated Press*

Results Jan. 23

Washington 4, Baltimore 3.
Atlantic City 7, River Vale 6.

## Rangers And Bruins Draw Away in Race

**National Hockey League**

| | W | L | T | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rangers | 18 | 4 | 7 | 92 | 45 | 43 |
| Boston | 19 | 7 | 3 | 94 | 60 | 41 |
| Toronto | 16 | 11 | 4 | 86 | 67 | 36 |
| Chicago | 11 | 14 | 1 | 51 | 77 | 23 |
| Detroit | 8 | 16 | 4 | 46 | 73 | 20 |
| Americans | 9 | 20 | 1 | 60 | 88 | 19 |
| Canadiens | 8 | 17 | 9 | 58 | 77 | 18 |

Results Jan. 23

Boston 4, Toronto 1.
Rangers 5, Americans 3.

*By the Associated Press*

It begins to look as if injuries have knocked the Toronto Maple Leafs out of the National Hockey League picture, but don't go too far that they won't be back in it when play-off time rolls around.

The Leafs' difficulties started Christmas Night, when Syl Apps, their crack center, was lost. Then, his scoring partner, Gordie Drillon, was out a couple of weeks, and in that time the Leafs went into a slump that has dropped them well into third place. After last night's 4-1 beating at Boston, they found themselves seven points behind the league-leading New York Rangers and five behind Boston's Bruins.

**Play Slumps**

After Apps went on the shelf, the Leafs won three-straight. Since Jan. 1, they have turned in three victories, one tie and five defeats. They have won only one of their last six starts. The prospects don't look much brighter, for they meet the Rangers in New York next.

The Bruins were far from being at full strength last night. Roy Conacher is out with a broken wrist and Dit Clapper, with a broken thumb. As a result, Flash Hollett had to do double duty at wing and defense. Nevertheless, the crack line of Milt Schmidt, Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer was enough to give Boston the edge from start to finish.

Schmidt took over the league scoring lead from Drillon by passing to Bauer twice and Dumart once on scoring plays. Bauer also picked up a point on an assist, and Art Jackson made the other Bruin tally on a flashy play. While his team was short handed, he outskated two Leafs to take Jack Shewchuk's pass, then raced down the ice to beat Goalie Turk Broda and break a 1-1 tie.

**Keep Points Lead**

The Rangers not only maintained their two-point lead over Boston, but clinched the Macbeth Trophy, emblem of the New York City title, when they whipped the New York Americans, 5-3. It was the Rangers' fourth victory in five intra-city games (the other ended in a tie) and their 13th in the last 14 games.

It also was a personal triumph for Lynn Patrick, the Ranger manager's eldest son. He rang up a goal in each period, twice breaking ties with them. The only time the Amerks were ahead was for about 10 minutes in the first period. The other Ranger goal getters were Bryan Hextall and Clint Smith. Buzz Boll and Murray Armstrong scored for the Americans.

## Gomez, Powell Sign Yankee Contracts

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—To Lefty Gomez and Jake Powell go the honors of being the first of the New York Yankees to sign their 1940 contracts.

Gomez, who won only 12 and lost eight last year, personally delivered his contract to President Ed Barrow yesterday. Powell, relief outfielder who hit .244 in 31 games in 1939, mailed his in from Dayton, Ohio.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Giants received the contracts of Pitcher Manuel Salvo, who was something of a disappointment last year when he won only four and lost 10, and Babe Young, first baseman who was runner-up for the Southern Association batting championship while with Knoxville last year. Young joined the Giants late in the season and showed so much promise that Manager Bill Terry indicated he would be his first baseman this year.

## Pauline Betz Out to Gain First Five Tennis Ranking

Wide World

**Pauline Betz**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Should Alice Marble, world's No. 1 tennis queen be watching the headlines of the women's winter tournaments now in session, she undoubtedly is interested in the development of 20-year-old Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, Calif., and her tournament wins in this circuit.

Miss Betz, titian-haired girl with a wallop that nearly equals that of the champion, took one summer to gain an eighth ranking in the country, and now seems destined to make more than a double jump this year, if her present form is any criterion.

"I hope to make third or fourth this year," she said recently. "If I continue to improve my forehand and overhead, I think I will reach that ranking."

**Continues to Improve**

And that forehand and overhead continues to improve. Recently at Orlando with England's No. 2 ranking star, Mary Hardwick, hammering away at her forehand all afternoon, that particular weakness—if it is a weakness—actually showed definite strides during the gruelling match. It was Miss Betz' most brilliant win of late, and the 6—2, 7—9, 6—4 score is no real indication of the spectacular play of the two stars.

Whereas these winter tournaments are merely a conditioning group for the netsters, the play of Misses Betz and Hardwick is of National singles calibre after a summer of hard tournament play as a background.

Possessing a backhand of unusual sting and deception, and an uncanny knack of tennis "head work," Miss Betz is now being regarded as the coming champion. Only three years of tournament play has placed this young girl on such a pinnacle.

**Natural Athlete**

A natural athlete, Miss Betz—who prefers to be called "Bobby"—has excelled in basketball, field hockey, ping pong as well as tennis. While at Orlando recently, she defended her Florida state ping pong championship. She is the "national" women's ping pong champion among the tennis players, having gained her title last summer in Boston.

Her basketball ability was evidenced in Orlando recently also. When Bobby Riggs, Frank Froehling, Jack Mahoney and others arranged for a practice scrimmage game with the Rollins College varsity, she immediately insisted upon playing for the All-Star tennis troupe. Although the Rollins coach did not allow her to play, her warm-up shots brought cheers from the packed audience.

The nation's No. 1 men's player, Bobby Riggs, collaborates with the experts here by saying, "Pauline is the coming champion."

**Wendell Davis**

## Johnny Vander Meer Looks Ahead to Another 'Even Year'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Nineteen forty is an even year. That may not mean a thing to you, but to followers of the Cincinnati Reds, it means a great deal. Perhaps it is just a coincidence, but the records show that Johnny Vander Meer, the country's star of 1938, and the forgotten man of 1939, always has done his best in the even years.

His first professional contract was signed in an even year, the winter of 1932, and 1933 found him pitching for the Dayton club of the Middle Atlantic League. There, he won 11 and lost 10 in the class C circuit, but the scouts had watched him, and the manager of the team said the fellow did not have a chance ever to become a major leaguer. That is how he managed to shift his allegiance to the Scranton team of the then New York-Pennsylvanian League.

**At Scranton**

At Scranton in 1934, Vander Meer showed great indications of promise. He won 11 and lost eight, increasing his percentage against tougher opposition. He remained with the Miners in 1935, an odd year, and slipped considerably. He won seven and lost 10, and then, after his contract was selected by the Boston Bees through the medium of a working agreement. The Bees, however, mindful of his poor 1935 record included him in a deal with the Nashville Club, in which Boston obtained Tiny Chaplin.

So, Johnny started the even 1936 by going to Nashville. He did not last long there, being shifted optionally to Durham, a Cincinnati farm, about the first of June. Johnny became an immediate sensation at Durham, winning 19 and losing six, and fanning 295 men in the 214 innings he worked. This caused the Cincinnati Club to purchase his contract from Nashville, which recalled him from Durham, of course, the purchase price was $7,500 down and $17,500 more if retained.

**With Syracuse**

With the Reds in 1937, Johnny won three and lost five. He then was optioned to Syracuse, where his record was even poorer—five wins against 11 setbacks. Mind you, his record in AA in 1937 was poorer than in the majors in 1939, when he won five and lost nine. He did strike out 102 men in 129 innings last year, which should satisfy everybody that he still has plenty on the ball.

Does Bill McKechnie believe that Vander Meer will come back? The answer is yes. Bill believed in Johnny in 1938, after his terrible 1937 season in the minors. If he was willing to go along with him then, certainly he is willing to go along with him now, particularly after seeing what the boy did in 1938. Bill believes that as long as a felow is sound, he can repeat performances. He believes in Vander Meer, like he believed in Paul Derringer in 1938, after the big fellow won only 10 games in 1937. Derringer has vindicated Bill's judgement. Now we will see what Vander Meer can do.

And, don't forget, 1940 is an even year!

### Hemmerling Moves To First in List

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24 (AP)—The New Haven Eagles' star left winger, Tony Hemmerling, long in second place, assumed the top scoring spot in the International-American Hockey League, passing his teammate, Bill Summerhill, now with the Montreal Canadiens.

Statistics issued at league headquarters here yesterday gave Hemmerling a total of 39 points, two more than a week ago and two more than Summerhill, but the latter has not played with the Birds for several weeks.

Ronald Hudson of Indianapolis clung to third place with 35 points, the same total he had a week ago.

Bessone of Pittsburgh stuck to the lead in penalty time with 59 minutes.

The leading scorers:

| | G | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hemmerling, New Haven | 15 | 24 | 39 |
| Summerhill, New Haven | 14 | 23 | 37 |
| Hudson, Indianapolis | 19 | 16 | 35 |
| Locking, Syracuse | 16 | 16 | 32 |
| Schultz, Springfield | 16 | 15 | 31 |
| Toupin, Syracuse | 12 | 19 | 31 |
| Willson, New Haven | 5 | 25 | 30 |
| Tremblay, New Haven | 16 | 13 | 29 |
| Convey, Syracuse | 13 | 16 | 29 |
| Filmore, Springfield | 13 | 16 | 29 |
| Kaminsky, Springfield | 6 | 23 | 29 |
| Bennett, Syracuse | 11 | 15 | 26 |
| Starr, Providence | 9 | 17 | 26 |
| Thurrier, Springfield | 13 | 12 | 25 |
| Bartholome, Cleveland | 9 | 16 | 25 |

### Finns En Route

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 24 (AP)—Taisto Maki and Paavo Nurmi, Finland's great distance runners of the present and past, left Helsinki recently for Turku on the first lap of their journey to the United States where Maki will appear in several track meets in interest of the Finnish relief fund.

## Ferris Over-Rules Metropolitan Body In Track Dispute

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, yesterday over-ruled the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. in granting permission for Charlie Beetham, Howie Borck and Harold Cagle of the 69th Regiment A. A. to compete in the Prout Games at Boston Saturday.

Previously, the Metropolitan Association refused to grant travelling permits to the three on the grounds that they should remain at home for the metropolitan championships on the same night.

John Woodruff, former Pittsburgh star, and Gene Venzke also were denied permits, but indicated they would run in the local meet without protest.

**College Hockey**

*By the Associated Press*

Result Jan. 23

Princeton 6, Clarkson 2.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20 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why Not Have the Best?

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FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
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WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION
Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
264 Boylston Street, opp. Public Garden
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Enjoy the quiet, refined atmosphere.
Breakfasts from 25c, Luncheons from 50c, Dinners from 60c. Also Sandwich Counter.
A Private Dining Room for family gatherings.
THE MARY STUART
94 Mass. Ave., near Newbury Street

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.
The Tiffin Shop INC.
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Luncheon Tea Dinner
No Liquor Served

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Hotel East Orange
Luncheons 45c and 60c
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TEANECK, N. J.
THE Cedar Lane Tea House
Simple, delicious food, carefully prepared, attractively served in harmonious surroundings.
No liquor Closed Mondays
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READING, PA.
Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

# 234 Local Advertisers of St. Louis Use The Christian Science Monitor to Increase Their Sales

*From Ewing Galloway*

In St. Louis, 234 retail advertisers find that their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor is profitable. Here are statements from three of these St. Louis advertisers:

"The results received through advertising in the Monitor have been most gratifying."

"We have always been very well satisfied with the results we have obtained from the advertising which we have done in your splendid publication, The Christian Science Monitor, and frankly, we do not believe that any other advertising that we are doing is more productive."

"Hardly a day passes that we do not receive evidence showing purchases made in response to advertising in The Christian Science Monitor."

Such experiences are typical of those enjoyed by most advertisers who use The Christian Science Monitor. Monitor readers in St. Louis, and also throughout the world wherever they are, give first preference to advertisers in this, their very own paper.

The fine results of general or national advertisers using The Christian Science Monitor parallel those of local advertisers. Some decidedly interesting facts are ready for presentatior. to any advertiser of a meritorious product or service. An inquiry at the nearest office of The Christian Science Monitor will bring you full information.

*(Names of advertisers quoted will be given upon request)*


# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

*Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts*

**BRANCH OFFICES: New York, Chicago, Detroit, Miami, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle**

**London . . . Paris . . . Geneva**

Commerce and Finance

# Committee Would Give Inter-American Bank Sweeping Powers

Business and Industry

## North-South Freight Case Again Fought

WASHINGTON (AP)—Five mid-Western states petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission today to reconsider its recent decision in the North-South freight rate case. The states were Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin.

The commission ordered lower rates effective Feb. 1 on a dozen manufactured articles moving from Southern producing areas into the North. Southerners said it established the precedent that reasonably uniform rates should apply from adjacent producing areas to common markets.

The mid-Western states, in a joint brief, charged that the commission failed to follow "appropriate rate-making factors" but predicated its decision "upon the economic effect" which the new rates are calculated to produce.

"The record indicates that there are forces far greater than the differences in rate levels which are at work on the industrial development of the South and that despite any alleged rate handicaps, Southern territory is in a prosperous and flourishing condition and growing at the expense of Northern competitors and communities," the petition said.

The mid-Western states charged the South did not want "mile-for-mile parity."

"It wants to reach the market of the North against the competition of Northern producers who are located closer to these destinations by the use of rate scales fashioned with decreasing grades of progression and designed to move traffic for long as well as short distances," the petition added.

Northern railroads have filed notice with the commission that they intend to seek re-consideration of the case.

NEW YORK (AP)—John J. Bennett, Jr., Attorney General of New York, has filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking reconsideration of the commission's order directing a reduction in railroad freight rates on products manufactured in the South and shipped to northern destinations.

The petition he announced, was on behalf of the states of New York and Delaware, the Chambers of Commerce of the State of New York, of Brooklyn, Buffalo, Jamestown, Rochester, Utica, Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia, and the Baltimore Association of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday postponed for one month—from March 1 to April 1—the effective date of its recent order in the long-fought south-to-north rate case.

Commission officials said the postponement was made in order to give railroads additional time to comply with the order, or to complete their briefs asking for reconsideration.

## New Oil Output Record in Illinois

CENTRALIA, Ill., (AP)—Illinois' oil production skyrocketed to an all-time record during the week ended January 20, averaging 366,931 barrels daily, an increase of 22,664 over the previous record, established the last week in September, 1939, the Oil and Gas Journal announced.

Records were also established in the Lake Centralia-Salem and Louden pools which averaged 211,988 and 75,611 barrels respectively last week. In the previous seven day period production in the Lake area averaged 196,123 and at Louden it totaled 66,989. All other basin fields produced 71,826 last week as compared with 65,631 in the previous week, and old fields produced 7,506 as against 6,998. The State's output during the week of January 20 represented an increase of 31,191 over the preceding period.

## Good Gains Made in 1939 By Phoenix Mutual Firm

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company reports substantial progress in 1939 to policyholders in its annual statement.

Insurance in force, important yardstick of growth, gained $15,700,000 to reach a new peak of $674,300,000. New insurance paid for amounted to $49,700,000—a gain of $1,100,000 over 1938—and gross premium income excluding single premiums, was the largest in the company's experience. Assets gained $15,870,000 during the year—to reach $253,357,000. In the past 10 years this item has increased 82 per cent.

Particularly outstanding in the record of the Phoenix Mutual in recent years has been its low rate of policy terminations. In 1939, only 4.3 per cent of the insurance in force at the beginning of the year was terminated by lapse, surrender, or expiration.

### Newspaper Advertising Up

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Retail advertising volume in 80 major cities is still fractionally up in comparison with the first two weeks of 1939, Advertising Age reports. Volume for the first two weeks of 1940 totaled 32,368,835 lines, compared with 32,133,962 lines in the same period last year, an increase of 0.7 per cent.

## Airplane Traffic Up 74 P. C. in December

*By the Associated Press*

Chicago

A 74.13 per cent increase in revenue passenger miles flown by domestic air lines in December, 1939, over the same month a year ago was reported by the Air Transport Association.

The lines flew 65,024,044 passenger miles, against 37,342,924 in December, 1938. The total for the year was 677,325,511 or 42.28 per cent over the 476,039,896 for 1938.

## NAM Deplores Undue Spending For Armament

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers has urged Congress to proceed with "caution and prudence" in appropriating funds for national defense, contending that "undue expenditure" today might "represent the waste of obsolescence tomorrow."

Explaining that it believed in "adequate preparation," the association added in a statement to Senators and representatives that its members "abhor" war and view "with apprehension every incident and act that tend to excite a war psychology."

"American industry wants no vested interest in armament," the statement continued. "The European spectacle, and the experience of the last war, warn us against the danger of any prosperity built upon a military foundation. . . .

"It is easy to excite support for vast expenditures if there is undue fear for national safety. In such a state of mind it is easy to ignore 10 years of accumulated national deficits, our unprecedented and rising debt, the discouragement to enterprise of burdensome taxation and the multiplication of stringent regulation."

Nothing, the statement said, is more subject to rapid change than the "military art," and nothing is more quickly abandoned or modified than military weapons and equipment."

## United Corp. Asset Values Show Large Gain at Year-End

NEW YORK (AP)—United Corp., the investing company created under the J. P. Morgan & Co. sponsorship in 1929 to centralize holdings in a number of eastern utility systems, reported net income for 1939 of $8,482,675 after expenses and taxes, equal after preferred dividends to seven cents a common share.

This compared with net income of $8,501,992 in 1938, also equal to seven cents a common share.

United Corp, holds a 26.1 per cent voting interest in United Gas Improvement Co., 13.9 per cent voting interest in Public Service Corp. of New Jersey, 23.4 per cent in Niagara Hudson Power Corp., and 19.6 per cent in Columbia Gas & Electric Corp.

Shares of these four companies represent more than 90 per cent of the book value of the security investment portfolio.

Indicated market value of securities held at the year end was $174,332,279, contrasted with $153,457,482 at the close of 1938.

Ruled a holding company under the public utility act of 1935, the company has laid plans to exempt itself from the act by reducing holdings of securities of statutory subsidiaries to under 10 per cent, the meanwhile diversifying its portfolio by purchases of other than utility securities.

During 1939 the corporation sold for cash in the open market 13,500 common shares of Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., for $107,558, and 17,900 shares of Niagara Hudson Power common for $135,694.

"The corporation was authorized by an order of the Securities & Exchange Commission, March 13 last, . . . to invest during a period of not more than six months not more than $8,000,000 of its current funds in the securities of non-utility companies," George H. Howard, President, told stockholders in the annual report. "This six months' period was subsequently extended for an additional four months expiring January 13, 1940. Under this order, the corporation has invested $4,478,651 in shares of various companies."

### Hearing on Reorganization Of Assoc. Gas Is Postponed

UTICA, N. Y. (AP)——Federal Judge Frederick H. Bryant postponed until Jan. 29 a hearing on two petitions asking transfer of reorganization proceedings of the Associated Gas and Electric Company from the northern to the southern New York district.

The petitions were filed Jan. 20. One was by attorneys representing the United States Government, Internal Revenue Bureau and the Treasury Department; the second by the General Protective Committee, headed by Irvin Mcd. Garfield of Boston.

The company and its chief subsidiary, the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation, filed petitions for reorganization under the federal bankruptcy law in the northern New York district two weeks ago.

Thurman Hill, assistant to the general counsel for the Treasury Department, first raised the question of jurisdiction at Malone, N. Y., Jan. 15, when he contended the principal assets and business of the company and corporation were in the southern New York district.

## Steel Industry Has Defender Who Cherishes Public Opinion

(Continued from Page 1)

invade the big Detroit automobile market with modern continuous-operation mills producing sheets.

**Sees Public Opinion Important**

Mr. Weir has repeatedly stated in public his opinion that business men should be more attentive to public opinion. And when we asked for an interview, it was promptly arranged for at the New York office of National Steel.

Mr. Weir is a quiet-spoken, heavily-knit man of gracious manner. He received your correspondent at his office on the sixty-first floor of the Chrysler Building in New York. It was evident from the atmosphere in the outer office that he is much liked by his secretarial staff who reflected his courteous and friendly manner—a little advance tip-off which a financial reporter first entering an office to interview an executive is usually quick to note.

He sat quietly back in his chair, the tall towers of Gotham showing through the windows on both sides of him clear down to the financial district of lower Manhattan.

"Mr. Weir," I asked him, "Do you feel that the steel industry has failed so far to put its case adequately before the public?"

"Emphatically, yes, but the steel industry isn't alone in that." he replied. "American industry in general has been as negligent in selling itself to the public as it has been successful in improving and selling its products. Many men are so interested in their own businesses they feel they haven't time to talk. Others don't realize its necessity. Still others are too resentful of the social and political changes now going on to have a real look at them and see what they mean and how business can fit into them. In the last five or six years it has become even more important for business to present its case through whatever channels of publicity are available to it. It is amazing to me how far business men have buried their heads in the sand, politically speaking, in recent years."

**Finds Industry Over-Built**

"In fact I think this is more responsible than anything else for the large measure of public support that can now be won for crack-pot schemes to regulate and control industry. The public still thinks the steel industry operates as a feudal system with the owners and managers living as industrial barons and the workers as serfs; it still thinks the industry makes exorbitant profits but pays low wages out of them to labor; it is still under the impression that steel work means back-breaking and hazardous toil; and it somehow feels the industry uses its alleged power to charge artifically high prices."

"Mr. Weir," I asked, "what do you think of those so-called artificially high prices?"

"If prices aren't profitable, they obviously aren't artificially high. In point of fact, the industry is overbuilt and as a result, competition in the industry to get volume is chronically so acute that the industry as a whole isn't making a profit. Selling below cost in order to get volume is largely responsible for the industry's heavy losses in recent years. Prices can hardly be artificially high when the industry hardly averages over the good years and bad to make any return on its capital investment."

**Finds Probe Was Fair**

I asked him if the r ecent TNEC investigation of the steel industry had been fairly conducted.

"Yes," he said, "they gave us all the chance we wanted to present our case. But they were slow to understand. They seemed critical and dubious of the basing point system of pricing, though I have yet to hear the first buyer of steel complain against this system. It is a convenience enabling buyers and sellers to arrive quickly at a concensus of what the price should be.

"They also looked into our method of setting uniform differentials from the base price for different sizes, gauges, quality, etc. But without this help in the posting of prices for the thousands of different products the industry sells, the buyer would find himself groping in a chaotic price structure. The system is actually more for the benefit of the buyer than the seller."

Mr. Weir stated that political attacks on the profit motive have discouraged capital investment. I asked him to illustrate.

"These things prevent the kind of activity by which my own company started," he explained. "In 1905 we bought a little tin mill down in West Virginia which had been built on venture capital in 1901 and had gone bust. We had very little money ourselves, but we managed to scrape together about $150,000 in $5,000's and $10,000's from business friends who were willing to risk their money on our try at puting this defunct plant on its feet. There were four or five of us and we ranged from 20 to 35 years old. The money that was put up was very venturesome capital indeed, but that sort of thing isn't done today in the steel industry. You're either in or you're out."

**Big Change in Conditions**

I asked him about the change in working conditions.

"They have all changed," he said, "—the men's working conditions, their living conditions, and their earning power. When I started in the industry in the 'nineties, the percentage of common labor was tremendous. Pig iron would be unloaded from flat cars by common labor, dropped by hand on the ground, picked up by hand and put in wheelbarrows, and wheeled by hand to the furnace and thrown in by hand. Coal used to be hand-shoveled out of the cars. All that is now done by machine. Only about 7 per cent of the men now can properly be classed as unskilled. Yet despite this mechanization we are now employing more men than ever before."

"When I started in steel, the pay was $1 a day for a 12-hour shift. Now the men get an average of around 85 cents an hour."

Then I asked Mr. Weir about the employee representation systems now being outlawed by the Wagner Act Board.

"The men will eventually get what they want," he said. "If they believe these so-called "company unions'" are good, that is what in the end they will have. If they can't keep up the present ones, they will set new ones up. It is already being done. This is up to the men."

## Lowly Tin Can May Be as Important As Rifle in Any War, States Expert

CHICAGO (AP)—The tin can, Major Paul P. Logan, of the Army Industrial College, informed the National Canners Association, may be as important as the rifle in a future war.

"Nothing is more important in war than food," he said in an address on industrial mobilization, prepared for the opening session of the association's 33rd annual convention.

"Subsistence of our army during the world war was indeed a major problem, and any time we again put 4,000,000 men under arms, it will be no less so. During the war the army used 20,000,000 pounds of food a day.

"The real food problem in a future war will be found in providing ample quantities of those items which have to be processed or packaged in a manner that is not found in standard commercial production.

'I have reference to dehydrated or concentrated forms of food, and to the packaging of fresh foods in gas-proof containers. At the present time we have found no container more satisfactory for battlefield purposes than the tin can.

H. F. Krimendahl of Crampton Canneries, Inc., Celina, Ohio, was elected President of the association. He succeeds Walter L. Graefe, of Griffin, Ga. Robert C. Paulus of Salem, Ore., was elected First Vice-President, and Alfred W. Eames of San Francisco was named Second Vice-President.

## More Newspapers Published in U. S.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The number of newspapers of all classifications in the United States increased by 86 last year, but there were 41 fewer daily newspapers published during the year, N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., reported.

The company's directory of newspapers and periodicals listed 13,281 dailies, weeklies, semi-weeklies and tri-weeklies in publication at the end of 1939 as compared with 13,195 in 1938. There were 2,015 dailies as compared with 2,056 in 1938.

The directory listed 10,860 weekly newspapers, 368 published semi-weekly and 38 tri-weekly.

Daily newspaper circulation dropped 1,244,718 under the 1938 figures last year, the directory listing total circulation of 39,434,382 in 1939.

## Lockheed Aircraft 1939 Net $4.05 Share; 67c in '38

NEW YORK (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif., in a preliminary report for 1939 showed net profit of approximately $3,140,000, equal to $4.05 a share on 775,000 shares of common stock.

Profit for 1938 amounted to $442,111, equal to 67 cents a share on 660,879 shares of common.

R. E. Gross, President, estimated December earnings were equal to 56 cents a share. Unfilled orders on Jan. 15 were placed at $40,000,000 and several large orders were said to be in negotiation.

## 1940 Tin Outlook Considered Bright

LONDON (AP)—G. V. Pearce of the British Tin Investment Corp. said that tin consumption prospects for 1940 were "indeed bright."

Demand for tin has passed all records since war was declared, he said, and only reserve "buffer" stocks and production control measures presented an "ultimately disastrous rise in price."

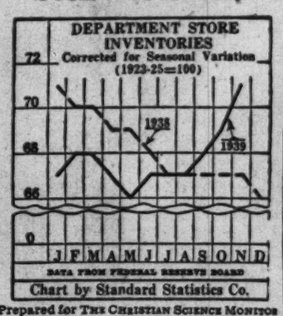
In reviewing tin statistics since the war began, Mr. Pearce disclosed that the United States in the last four months of 1939 bought at least 35,000 tons. United Kingdom consumption is now running at a rate of 36,000 tons yearly, compared with 30,000 in 1915 and the peacetime record of 26,000 in 1937.

### Consumer Power Issue To Be Discussed Jan. 30

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission set January 30 as the date for re-argument on an application by Consumers Power Company of Michigan to sell $10,000,000 bonds.

The commission granted in December the company's application to sell $18,594,000 of bonds, but denied their request to sell an additional $10,000,000 of bonds.

## Retail Inventories Seen Not Excessive




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Department store inventories increased in the fall months, but the gain of little more than 5 per cent from September on was not out of line with the higher level of sales.

## Panama Announces A Plan to Refund $18,000,000 Debt

NEW YORK (AP)—Financial representatives of the Republic of Panama have announced a plan for readjustment of the nation's $18,000,000 external debt, owed principally to bondholders in the United States.

Announcement of the plan was made simultaneously with the filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission of a registration statement for two new issues of refunding bonds.

Conditioned upon approval by stockholders, Panama 5 per cent bonds, to the value of $11,313,500, would be refunded with a new issue of 3¼ per cent bonds and back interest payments would be made to bondholders at a 4 per cent rate.

The outstanding $3,603,000 in 5½ per cent bonds would be refunded by an issue of $4,000,000 in new bonds bearing an interest rate not exceeding 4½ per cent.

## Rock Island Obtains Loan at 2.29 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP) — Salomon Brothers & Hutzler and associates were awarded $20,400,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway 2½ per cent equipment trust certificates on a bid of 100.815, an average interest cost of 2.29 per cent to the borrower.

The award, made by trustees for the road, is subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal District Court at Chicago.

## Federal Experts Offer Bank Set-Up for All the Americas

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sweeping powers to enable the proposed $100,000,000 Inter-American Bank to bulwark the financial and commercial structure of the Western Hemisphere against the European war menace is being weighed by the inter-American banking subcommittee.

The Associated Press learned that members of the subcommittee, in recess until they can digest it, have before them a draft specifying nine general objectives and 12 proposed powers of the bank.

This preliminary draft proposal was submitted by United States Treasury and Federal Reserve Bank experts, commissioned for the task by the subcommittee, which already has recommended minor modifications.

**Headquarters in the U. S.**

Under the present plan, just made publicly available for the first time, the bank would have headquarters in the United States, which would agree to give it an unchangeable franchise for a certain length of ime. The United States would agree that its constitution and bylaws could not be altered by any United States Government except by resolution of four-fifths of the bank's board of directors.

Each nation participating in the bank would be represented on the board and would bind itself to purchase shares in the bank and to grant to it certain tax exemptions and protection against expropriation and exchange regulations.

The preliminary draft stipulates that American governments which for one reason or another, cannot join in the project at its outset, will be permitted to enter on signing the convention and purchasing the required number of bank shares.

The aims of the bank cited in the draft proposal embrace facilitation of "prudent investment of funds"; stimulation of the "maximum productive use of capital"; stabilization of the currencies of the American republics and maintenance of adequate monetary reserves; promotion of use of both gold and silver to promote "monetary equilibrium," and, installation of the bank as a center for liquidating payments in international exchange.

**Important Aims**

Other aims include the increase of international trade, travel and exchange services; promotion of industries, agriculture and commerce; investigation and advice of problems of public finances, and the publication of data and information concerning the bank's objectives.

Under the draft project the bank would be specifically "empowered" to:

Make long, medium and short term loans in gold or silver to participating governments, fiscal agencies, central banks and their subdivisions, under proper guarantees.

Buy and sell the bonds and obligations of the governments and agencies noted above, provided these are guaranteed by the government and are not in default.

Reinforce government guarantees on loans made by any source to participating governments, their fiscal agents and central banks.

Act as a center for liquidating funds, balances, checks, drafts and acceptances.

Buy, sell, deposit and deal in precious metals, money and currencies.

**Could Issue Bonds**

Issue seals, bonds and other obligations to guarantee additional cash for the bank's purposes.

Underwrite loans of governments, fiscal agencies, central banks and their subdivisions if approved by the government and the lender.

Accept deposits and custody of accounts of governments, central banks, fiscal agencies and their subdivisions, with government approval.

Discount and rediscount, for participating governments, their accounts, acceptances, obligations and other short-term credit instruments of governments, central banks, fiscal agencies and their subdivisions or other financial institutions designated by the governments.

Open and maintain deposits and custody of accounts with governments and banking institutions and arrange with them to act as agents for the bank.

Act as agent or correspondent for any participating government and fiscal agency, central bank and their subdivisions, with government approval.

Make economic and financial studies and to publish their result.

## Shoe Output Sets New High for 1939

*By the Associated Press*

The Tanners' Council of America estimated December shoe production at 29,500,000 pairs, which would place the total production for 1939 at the record figure of 419,500,000 pairs, an increase of more than 7 per cent over 1938 production.

The previous record annual production was 415,000,000 pairs in 1936.

December's estimated production compared with an output of 29,988,000 pairs during December, 1938, the council reported.

## Allies Form One Board For U. S. Buying

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Formation of the Anglo-French Purchasing Board, unifying the activities of the British and French purchasing commissions in this country, was announced today. The Allied Board will have headquarters at No. 15 Broad Street.

In making the announcement of the unification, Arthur B. Purvis and J. Frederic Bloch-Laine, heads of the British and French purchasing commissions, respectively, declared the policy of the Board would be to avoid conflicts with the economy of the United States and its defense program.

Purchases of aircraft, munitions, and civilian supplies by the Board, which are expected to mount into many millions of dollars, will be made direct from manufacturers and not through intermediates, brokers, or agents, a statement by the Board said, adding that purchases woud be spread as far over the country as possible.

Mr. Purvis, a London-born Canadian industrialist, who acted as British purchasing agent here during the first World War, is chairman of the co-ordinating board, and M. Bloch-Lane, who is connected with the Lazard Freres and Company banking house, is Vice-Chairman.

Other members of the Board are Frederick Johnson, Vice-President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada; Eugene Gentil, Assistant to the Director General of the French Commission; Edgar S. Bloom, President of the Western Electric Company; Col. Jean Francois de Curieres de Castelnau, Director of Armaments Mission of the French Commission; Sir Ashley Sparks, Resident Director of the Cunard Line; Air Vice-Marshal H. M. Cave-Brown-Cave, representative of the British Air Ministry; Lieut. Col. Paul Jacquin, Director of the French Aviation Mission, and Henri de Linclays, Director of Shipping for the French Commission.

Unification of Allied purchasing agencies during the present conflict is based on experience during the first World War when British and French purchasing authorities bid against each other, resulting in a sharp upswing in prices.

**OBrion Russell & Co.**
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
*announces the completion*
*on* February 3, 1940
*of*
"THE WORLD AT YOUR FIRESIDE"

Having been extended twice because of popular request for the inclusion of additional topics, this unusual newspaper feature will then have rounded out another six weeks of daily round-table discussion—a full page each day on a current question of general interest.

Its editors feel that it will have fulfilled the unique purpose for which it was published, and will have placed before the public a quantity of facts and expert comment sufficient for many months of use in discussion groups. Therefore, on February 3, an index of the previous six weeks of "The World at Your Fireside" will be published alongside the last of the series, and thereafter further developments of its subjects will be found in the news and editorial columns, as usual.

May we recommend continued reading of the Monitor as a means of keeping pace with the world's events in a reliable and interesting way? You will find it a newspaper for all the family, and to continue your present subscription (delivered without extra charge anywhere), you may use the coupon below.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 700,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 513,000 |
| 1940 volume to date | 12,968,380 |
| 1939 volume to date | 17,496,120 |

## Many Stocks Show Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—A buying spurt put the stock market on the road to higher prices today.

Starting in steels and aircrafts, the demand spread to other groups. Orders diminished after midday but gains ranging to around 2 points were in the majority near the final hour.

Dealings approximated 700,000 shares for a full session.

Standing out on the advance were Bethlehem, U. S. Steel, American Smelting, Douglas Aircraft, American Airlines, Montgomery Ward, Chrysler and Westinghouse.

In the curb, gains of fractions to more than a point appeared in Colt Patent Fire Arms, Gulf Oil, Ohio Brass "B" and National Oil Products.

**Bond Market Steady**

A fast rally in Portland General Electric bonds dominated a steady bond market today.

More than $200,000 of the company's 4½ per cent issue had changed hands at the start of the last hour at price gains running to 2 points or so.

For a week or more the bonds have been under severe fire as trustees for the 4½s and bankruptcy trustees of Portland Electric Power, parent concern, disputed control of important collateral.

South American loans moved up briskly in a mixed foreign section. Gains running to more than a point were recorded for bonds of Brazil, Colombia, Buenos Aires and Sao Paulo.

U. S. Governments tended higher, but there was little inclination to force the trading pace.

Most favored in the corporate list were low-priced rails. Fractional gainers included St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62 and N. Y. Central 5s.

Lower were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, Western Union 5s of '60 and Nickel Plate 4½s.

## Lockheed Aircraft Issue Is Offered

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BURBANK, Calif.—New financing is being undertaken for the second time within a year for Lockheed Aircraft Corporation to provide capital for expansion of manufacturing operations.

Through an underwriting group of which Blyth & Co., Inc., and G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. are joint managers, public offering is being made of 225,000 shares of the corporation's common stock at a price of $28.50 per share.

In March of last year an issue of 112,454 shares of Lockheed common stock was sold to the public through a group headed by the same banking firms.

Net proceeds from the sale will be applied to new construction, purchase of factory equipment and machinery and to the development of new airplane models, including engineering, tooling and experimental work, with the balance added to working capital.

Upon completion of the financing, the corporation will have outstanding 1,000,000 shares of common stock and $473,287 of funded debt in the form of promissory notes maturing in 1941.

## Recovery Trend In Wheat Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (AP)—After a session of nervous fluctuations, the wheat market developed a definite recovery trend today with price gains of around a cent a bushel lifting May contracts above $1.

Prospects of cold weather over much of the grain belt, despite evidence of good snow covering in most winter wheat territory, accounted for part of the strength. Higher security and cotton prices also attracted attention. Mills were reported active in domestic as well as Canadian markets.

## Foreign Markets

*By the Associated Press*

London—Broad demand for all types of investment issues followed another upward revision in British Government bonds in the securities exchange today. Domestic rails vied with the high-priced issues for market leadership and both groups ended near the day's tops despite heavy profit taking. Golds declined at the outset but a mild rally later developed. Industrial leaders moved ahead and most oils advanced. Coppers and rubber moved listlessly.

Paris—Bourse prices inclined downward today but buyers and sellers alike appeared reluctant to start aggressive market action. Rentes closed 50 centimes higher to 150 lower.

Amsterdam—Domestic and foreign issues advanced in the Bourse today, brokers said the psychological influence of plans for revaluation of Dutch gold stocks was the reason.

Liverpool — Cotton futures abruptly turned upward today after several days of severe losses. Net gains of 16 to 19 points were posted. Bombay was an active buyer.

**Pere Marquette Earns Net**

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pere Marquette Railway announced a 1939 net income of $327,006 against a 1938 deficit of $2,260,953. December earnings of $151,888 compared with $76,903 for December, 1938.

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71½ | 53 | Abbott (1.80a) | 1 | 69 | 69 | 69 | +.½ |
| 56½ | 31½ | Acme Steel (3a) | 1 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | Jan 12 |
| 11½ | 6½ | Adams Ex (¼g) | 18 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 19 | Adam-Mill (1) | 6 | 21¾ | 21 | 21 | Jan 16 |
| 27½ | 18⅞ | Addressog (1.40) | 1 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | Jan 22 |
| 68 | 45¼ | Air-Way El Ap | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Jan 23 |
| 11⅞ | ¾ | AlaskaJun (.15e) | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 2 | ⅝ | Alleghany Corp | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 18 | 4½ | Allegh pf xw | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Jan 22 |
| 20½ | 5¾ | Allegh pf $30 ww | 6 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | + ¼ |
| 18¼ | 4½ | Allegh pf $40 ww | 9 | 10⅜ | 9½ | 10¼ | + ¾ |
| 23½ | 8 | Allegh pr pf | 3 | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | Jan 22 |
| 28¼ | 14 | Allieg-L Stl(½g) | 22 | 21 | 19 | 21 | +2¼ |
| 11⅞ | 6¾ | Allen Indus (1g) | 4 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | Jan 23 |
| 200½ | 151½ | Al Ch&Dye (6a) | 3 | 173 | 172 | 173 | |
| 14⅞ | 10 | Allied Kid (⅞) | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | Jan 10 |
| 15⅛ | 9½ | Allied Mills (1g) | 26 | 14¾ | 14⅛ | 14¾ | + ½ |
| 11⅜ | 6 | Allied Stores | 21 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 71 | 54½ | Allied St pf (5) | 3 | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | Jan 22 |
| 48¾ | 28 | Allis-Ch M (1a) | 17 | 38 | 36⅞ | 38 | +1⅜ |
| 19⅞ | 12¾ | Alpha Cem (1) | 3 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | Jan 22 |
| 3⅝ | 1¼ | Amal Leather | 3 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 13 | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | + ½ |
| 74¼ | 50 | Amerada Cp (2) | 3 | 53⅞ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 24½ | 16 | Am Ag Ch (1.30g) | 3 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 47 | 16¾ | Am Airlines | 28 | 47⅜ | 46½ | 47⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 17⅜ | 9¾ | Am Bank Note | 1 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ | + ⅜ |
| 8 | 3½ | Am Bosch | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 57⅜ | 31¾ | Am Br Sh (1a) | 3 | 40 | 40 | 40 | + ½ |
| 116½ | 83¼ | Am Can (4) | *3 | 115 | 114½ | 115 | +1 |
| 179 | 150 | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 175 | 175 | 175 | Jan 18 |
| 40¼ | 16¼ | Am Car & Fdy | 15 | 26¾ | 25½ | 26¾ | +1⅜ |
| 64 | 30¼ | Am Car pf | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| 25½ | 13½ | Am Ch & C(.40e) | 3 | 21⅜ | 21¼ | 21¼ | + ¼ |
| 115½ | 100 | Am Ch & Cpf(5) | 1 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | Dec 21 |
| 133 | 109½ | Am Chicle (4a) | 3 | 133 | 133 | 133 | Jan 18 |
| 8¾ | 5 | Am Colortype | 3 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | + ⅜ |
| 11⅞ | 5½ | Am Com Alco | 1 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| 18¼ | 6¼ | Am Crystal Sug | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 5⅜ | 2⅜ | Am Encaus Til | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Jan 19 |
| 6¼ | 4¾ | Am European | 2 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | Jan 9 |
| 3⅜ | 1⅞ | Am & For Pow | 5 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 10 | Am & F P $6 pf | 8 | 21⅞ | 21 | 21 | — ⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 12¼ | Am & F P $7 pf | 31 | 26 | 25 | 25⅛ | + ½ |
| 9¾ | 5 | Am & F P 2 pf | 13 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| 33 | 12 | Am Haw SS (1a) | 21 | 32⅞ | 32¼ | 32½ | |
| 8 | 2⅞ | Am Hide & Lea | 3 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 43½ | 25⅝ | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | Jan 22 |
| 60 | 41¾ | AmHome(2.40a) | 4 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅜ | Am Ice | 2 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 25 | 14½ | Am Ice pf | 1 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | + ½ |
| 9 | 3¾ | Am Internat'l | 12 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | Jan 23 |
| 42 | 26½ | Am Inv Ill (2.40) | 1 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | — ⅜ |
| | | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 1 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ | Jan 23 |
| 30⅜ | 13 | Am Locomotive | 13 | 19⅞ | 19¼ | 19⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 79½ | 41 | Am Locomot pf | 5 | 55 | 54¾ | 54¾ | +1⅜ |
| 15⅜ | 11 | Am M & F (.80) | 4 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 2⅛ | Am M & Metal | 4 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | |
| 40½ | 22⅝ | Am Metal (½e) | 6 | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23¾ | + ¾ |
| 124½ | 112 | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 1 | 119 | 119 | 119 | Jan 22 |
| 7 | 3⅜ | Am Power & Lt | 32 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| 58⅞ | 32 | AmP&L$6(1⅛k) | 1 | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | — ¼ |
| 49 | 28 | APL 5pf (.93¾k) | 8 | 49⅞ | 48⅞ | 49 | —1 |
| 18⅜ | 8½ | Am Ra&SS(.30g) | 48 | 10 | 9⅝ | 10 | + ⅜ |
| 22¾ | 11⅞ | Am Roll Mill | 17 | 16 | 15¼ | 16 | + ⅜ |
| 80¼ | 50 | Am RM pf(1¼k) | 1 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | Jan 23 |
| 15⅜ | 10¾ | Am Saf R (1.20) | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| 20 | 9 | Am Seat (½g) | 2 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ¼ |
| 63 | 35½ | Am Sm&R (½e) | 10 | 48⅝ | 47½ | 48⅝ | +1⅞ |
| 144 | 127½ | Am S & R pf (7) | 2 | 145⅛ | 145⅛ | 145⅛ | |
| 69 | 59½ | Am Snuff (3a) | 1 | 69 | 69 | 69 | |
| 41 | 20⅛ | Am Steel Fdrs | 16 | 28½ | 27⅛ | 28½ | +1½ |
| 14½ | 8¼ | Am Stores (½g) | 5 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | Jan 23 |
| 18¼ | 9 | Am Stove (¼e) | 2 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | Jan 17 |
| 34½ | 15¼ | Am Sugar Ref | 3 | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | + ½ |
| 98 | 75⅛ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | Jan 20 |
| 18½ | 13⅞ | Am Sum Tob(1) | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | — ¾ |
| 171¼ | 148 | Am T & T (9) | 15 | 171⅛ | 170½ | 171 | + ¼ |
| 87½ | 73 | Am Tobacco (5) | 5 | 88 | 87¾ | 87¾ | |
| 89¾ | 75¼ | Am Tob B (5) | 6 | 88 | 87¾ | 88 | + ¼ |
| 153¼ | 132 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 150½ | 150½ | 150½ | + ½ |
| 8⅜ | 4⅛ | Am Type Fdrs | 2 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 8⅛ | Am Water Wks | 14 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | + ¼ |
| 96 | 78 | Am W W pf (6) | 1 | 96 | 96 | 96 | +1 |
| 15¼ | 3⅝ | Am Woolen | 6 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | + ½ |
| 64¾ | 28⅜ | Am Wool pf(3k) | 6 | 47 | 46¾ | 46¾ | Jan 22 |
| 12 | 4 | Am Zinc L & S | 3 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | + ¼ |
| 48 | 24 | Am Zinc pr pf | 1 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | Jan 11 |
| 40 | 20¾ | Anaconda (1¼g) | 38 | 27½ | 26⅜ | 27½ | +1⅛ |
| 54⅞ | 35 | Anacon W & C | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Jan 19 |
| 27⅜ | 13½ | Anchor H (.70g) | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | Jan 23 |
| 21 | 8¾ | Andes Cop (¾g) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Jan 4 |
| 4 | 1½ | A P W Paper | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Jan 5 |
| 37 | 21 | Arc D-M (1.10g) | 2 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | Jan 22 |
| 105 | 97 | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | |
| 8¾ | 3⅝ | Armour Ill | 11 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | + ¼ |
| 60 | 33¾ | Armour Ill p pf | 10 | 47 | 46⅛ | 46½ | + ¼ |
| 65 | 50 | Armour Ill pf | 1 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | Jan 4 |
| 58 | 31¾ | Arm Cork (2g) | 10 | 39⅛ | 38¼ | 39⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 13 | 7½ | Arnold C (¼e) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Jan 23 |
| 10½ | 5⅜ | Artloom Corp | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | + ½ |
| 10⅜ | 5⅝ | Assd Dry Goods | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| 78¾ | 70 | Assd DG 1 pf(6) | 1 | 77½ | 76½ | 76½ | Jan 17 |
| 81 | 41 | As DG 2pf(93¾k) | 1 | 73 | 73 | 73 | Jan 23 |
| 38 | 30 | Associates I (2) | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Jan 20 |
| 42⅞ | 21 | Atch T & S F | 23 | 23⅜ | 22½ | 23¼ | +1⅛ |
| 71 | 49¾ | AT&SF pf (2½e) | 2 | 52 | 51¾ | 52 | + ⅜ |
| 30½ | 15 | Atl Coast Line | 3 | 20 | 20 | 20 | +1 |
| 26¾ | 5¾ | Atl G&W Indies | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Jan 9 |
| 26 | 9½ | Atl G&W In pf | 2 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | Jan 19 |
| 24⅞ | 18⅛ | Atl Refining (1) | 30 | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| 110½ | 104¼ | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 9⅜ | 7 | Atlas Corp (⅛g) | 3 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | |
| 48⅜ | 43⅜ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 2 | 49⅜ | 49⅛ | 49⅜ | + ¼ |
| 71 | 50 | Atlas Pow (3g) | 1 | 65 | 65 | 65 | Jan 23 |
| 8 | 4¼ | Atlas Tack | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | Jan 15 |
| 5⅜ | 1½ | Auburn Auto | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 3⅞ | 2 | Austin Nichols | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Jan 4 |
| 9⅝ | 3⅛ | Aviation Corp | 66 | 6⅞ | 6⅜ | 6⅞ | + ⅝ |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 21¼ | 9½ | Bald Loco ct | 42 | 15⅜ | 14⅞ | 15⅜ | + ½ |
| 8¾ | 3⅞ | Balt & Ohio | 4 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5¾ | + ⅜ |
| 11¼ | 4¾ | Balt & Ohio pf | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 30½ | 11½ | Bangor & Ar | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 21½ | 10¼ | Barber As (¼g) | 4 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | Jan 23 |
| 13 | 6 | Barker Br (¼g) | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 19½ | 11⅛ | Barnsdall (.15e) | 2 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| 26⅜ | 15½ | Bayuk Cig (¾a) | 10 | 27¼ | 27 | 27¼ | + ⅛ |
| 28 | 17 | Beat Cream (1a) | 10 | 29 | 27⅞ | 29 | +1¼ |
| 107¼ | 98 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | Jan 10 |
| 128½ | 104⅞ | Beech-Nut (4a) | 2 | 127 | 127 | 127 | +2 |
| 9⅝ | 7¼ | Beld-He (.72½g) | 2 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| 73⅜ | 52 | BelgNRpf(3.27g) | 1 | 61⅜ | 61⅜ | 61⅜ | Dec 21 |
| 33¾ | 16⅜ | BendixAv(1½g) | 35 | 30 | 28⅜ | 29⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 22½ | 17⅞ | Ben Ind (1.85g) | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | + ⅛ |
| 56 | 48⅛ | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 1 | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ | Jan 20 |
| 57½ | 32 | Best & Co(1.60a) | 2 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | |
| 100 | 50¼ | Beth Stl (1¾g) | 55 | 74¼ | 72⅝ | 74⅛ | +2⅞ |
| 18½ | 15½ | Beth S 5%pf (1) | 3 | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 120⅛ | 99¼ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 2 | 117½ | 116¾ | 117 | Jan 23 |
| 32¾ | 15⅞ | Bigelow-S (1g) | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | |
| 24½ | 14 | Black&Deck (1) | 2 | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | + ¾ |
| 17¾ | 8½ | Blaw-Knox | 5 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 36½ | 13¾ | Bliss & L (2½g) | 1 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | Jan 23 |
| 34¾ | 16¾ | Boeing Airplane | 75 | 24⅞ | 24 | 24¾ | + ⅞ |
| 28½ | 16 | Bohn A&B (1) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | Jan 23 |
| 24 | 12½ | Bond Strs(1.60a) | 7 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | Jan 23 |
| 22 | 16½ | Borden C (1.40g) | 41 | 22⅛ | 22 | 22⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 32 | 18¾ | Borg-War (1a) | 13 | 24¾ | 24 | 24¾ | +1 |
| 4⅞ | 1½ | Boston & Maine | 5 | 2⅝ | 2 | 2 | Jan 17 |
| 34¾ | 19½ | Bower R B (3) | 2 | 32 | 32 | 32 | Jan 22 |
| 7¾ | 5½ | Brew Corp (.60) | 3 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 7¾ | Bridgeport Br | 7 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11⅜ | + ½ |
| 31⅞ | 16¼ | BriggsMfg(1¼g) | 7 | 20⅜ | 19¾ | 20⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 41 | 31 | Briggs&Stra (3) | 1 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | Jan 23 |
| 53 | 41¾ | Bristol M (2.40) | 3 | 53 | 53¾ | 53¾ | Jan 23 |
| 2 | 1⅛ | Bkly & Q Trans | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Jan 23 |
| 14¼ | 5⅛ | Bkly & Q Tr pf | 8 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 13⅜ | 11 | Bkly & Q T pf ct | 2 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | Jan 23 |
| 15½ | 7⅜ | Bkly-Man Tr | 45 | 16 | 15⅞ | 16 | + ¼ |
| 50⅞ | 27 | Bkly-Man Tr pf | 7 | 54½ | 54 | 54½ | |
| 50 | 39 | Bkly-M Tr pf ct | 6 | 53½ | 53 | 53¼ | + ⅝ |
| 30⅛ | 13⅜ | Bkly Un G (½g) | 4 | 23⅛ | 23 | 23⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 41 | 31½ | Brown Sh (2) | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | Jan 16 |
| 25¼ | 9⅝ | Bruns-Bal(2¾g) | 5 | 23 | 22½ | 23 | + ¾ |
| 13⅛ | 7 | Bucyr-Erie(½g) | 13 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 8 | 4 | Budd Mfg | 5 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3 | Budd Wheel | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 30 | 15½ | Bullard Co (¼g) | 4 | 21 | 20½ | 21 | + ¼ |
| 34½ | 21½ | Bulova Wat (2a) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Jan 22 |
| 20⅜ | 11½ | Burling Mill (1a) | 14 | 20⅞ | 20½ | 20⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 18⅜ | 11 | Burr Ad M (.40) | 16 | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7¾ | 1 | Bush Terminal | 3 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 9½ | 5¾ | Butler Br (.30g) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 23¾ | 18⅞ | But Bros pf(1½) | 3 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | Jan 23 |
| 6¼ | 2½ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Jan 23 |
| 16⅜ | 7 | Byers (AM) Co | 2 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 11¼ | Byron Jack (1) | 1 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 30 | 13¼ | Calif Packing | 3 | 24¼ | 23¾ | 24¼ | + ¼ |
| 53 | 48½ | Calif P pf(2½) | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | Jan 16 |
| 3¼ | ⅝ | Callahan Z-Lead | 8 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 4⅞ | Cal & Hec (¼e) | 2 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 9⅛ | Camp Wy (.40e) | 5 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13⅞ | + ¼ |
| 20⅜ | 12 | Can Dry (½g) | 41 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3½ | Canad Pacific | 21 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 41½ | 29½ | Can Mills(2¼g)) | 3 | 40¼ | 40 | 40¼ | Jan 16 |
| 8 | 4½ | Capital Ad A | 3 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | Jan 22 |
| 33 | 13⅞ | Carpent (1.30g) | 1 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | — ¼ |
| 4 | 2⅜ | Car&Gen (.025e) | 27 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | |
| 94½ | 63½ | Case (JI) Co | 3 | 72⅛ | 71½ | 72⅜ | +2⅛ |
| 64½ | 38⅛ | Catepil Tract(2) | 12 | 52 | 51½ | 51¾ | + ¼ |
| 30¼ | 13⅜ | Celanese (½g) | 16 | 28 | 27 | 28 | +1¼ |
| 19⅛ | 7⅞ | Celotex Corp | 7 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ | + ½ |
| 30½ | 18⅛ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 2 | 22⅜ | 22¼ | 22⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 5¼ | 2⅝ | Cent Foundry | 18 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 12¼ | 3⅝ | Cent RR NJ | 6 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | Jan 23 |
| 14⅜ | 3½ | Cent Viol S(¼g) | 2 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | Jan 15 |
| 6⅞ | 3½ | Century R M | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Jan 10 |
| 52⅞ | 32 | Cerro de Pas(1e) | 5 | 37⅝ | 37¼ | 37⅝ | + ¼ |
| 13 | 5⅛ | Cert-teed Prod | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 22½ | 18 | Chain Belt (¾e) | 4 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ | Jan 17 |
| 30 | 17 | Cham P&F(.10g) | 9 | 24½ | 23½ | 24½ | + ⅝ |
| 21½ | 6⅝ | Checker Cab | 3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Jan 22 |

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47¼ | 27 | Ches & Oh(2½a) | 12 | 40⅜ | 40 | 40¼ | + ¼ |
| 95½ | 85¾ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 96 | 96 | 96 | —1¼ |
| 29½ | 3⅝ | Ches Corp | 4 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| 4 | 1⅜ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Jan 19 |
| 1⅜ | ⅛ | Chi & N West | 4 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅜ | ⅜ | Chi & N West pf | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 4⅜ | 1¼ | Chi Great W pf | 4 | 2½ | 2 | 2½ | + ⅛ |
| 14 | 9½ | Chi Mail Or | 10 | 11⅜ | 10 | 10⅛ | —1⅜ |
| ⅞ | ¼ | Chi M St P&P | 20 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | Jan 23 |
| 1⅜ | ½ | Chi M S P&P pf | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 20¼ | 10 | Chi Pneu Tool | 6 | 13⅛ | 12¾ | 13⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 39½ | 30⅝ | Chi PT cv pf (3) | 1 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | Jan 19 |
| 50¼ | 44 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | Jan 23 |
| ⅞ | ¼ | Chi Rock Is & P | 5 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | Jan 23 |
| 1⅝ | ⅜ | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | Jan 19 |
| 1⅞ | ½ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | Jan 23 |
| 9⅜ | 7½ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | 8 | 9 | 9 | Jan 9 |
| 15¼ | 10 | Chick CotO(¼g) | 2 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 13½ | 4⅝ | Childs Co | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Jan 22 |
| 94⅜ | 53⅝ | Chrysler (5g) | 56 | 84⅜ | 82⅝ | 84⅜ | +2½ |
| 14⅞ | 9 | City I & F (1.20) | 15 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅜ | 2¼ | City Stores | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | Jan 18 |
| 34½ | 15 | Clark Eq (2½g) | 2 | 29 | 29 | 29 | +1 |
| 39 | 20½ | Clev Gr B (2½g) | 4 | 37¼ | 36½ | 37 | + ½ |
| 60⅛ | 34⅝ | Climax M (1.20a) | 2 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | |
| 38 | 21¼ | Cluett P (2¾g) | 21 | 38½ | 37¾ | 38½ | + ⅞ |
| 133 | 105 | Coca-Cola (5g) | 2 | 120 | 119⅝ | 120 | +1½ |
| 62½ | 58 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | Jan 18 |
| 18 | 11½ | Colgate-P (½) | 93 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 107 | 101⅞ | Colgate-P pf (6) | 1 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | + ½ |
| 37½ | 20¼ | Collins & A (1) | 17 | 34½ | 33 | 34½ | +1⅜ |
| 24⅞ | 11⅜ | Col Fuel & Iron | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 25⅜ | 14 | Col Br A (1½g) | 4 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | Jan 23 |
| 25¼ | 14 | Col Br B (1½g) | 2 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23½ | Jan 23 |
| 9 | 5½ | Col Gas & El | 36 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ¼ |
| 91 | 74½ | Col G&E pf A (6) | 1 | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | Jan 23 |
| 15⅜ | 6⅛ | Colum Pic vtc | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + ¼ |
| 30½ | 15½ | Col P pf (2¾) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | + ¼ |
| 96 | 73 | Col Carb (4½g) | 4 | 89½ | 89 | 89 | — ½ |
| 57 | 38¾ | Comi Credit (4) | 11 | 47⅝ | 47 | 47½ | + ½ |
| 109⅝ | 98½ | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 106 | 106 | 106 | Jan 19 |
| 60 | 42 | Comi Inv Tr (4) | 7 | 53¼ | 52⅝ | 53¼ | + ¾ |
| 110½ | 103¾ | Com Tcv pf(4¼) | 1 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | Jan 22 |
| 16 | 8⅝ | Comi Solvents | 92 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | + ¾ |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | Com'th & South | 23 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 72½ | 45¾ | Com&Sou pf (3) | 8 | 68½ | 67⅞ | 68 | |
| 32⅛ | 25⅝ | Com Edis (1.80) | 47 | 31⅞ | 31⅝ | 31⅞ | + ¼ |
| 8⅝ | 5 | Conde Nast | 1 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | Jan 23 |
| 30⅜ | 19 | Con-Nairn (1a) | 1 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | |
| 9⅞ | 5 | Congress Cigar | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | + ⅜ |
| 32¾ | 15½ | Cons Aircraft | 44 | 26⅞ | 25¾ | 26⅞ | +1½ |
| 9⅜ | 5⅝ | Consol Cig (¾e) | 4 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | |
| 11 | 4⅝ | Cons Cop (.30g) | 17 | 8⅜ | 8 | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 35 | 27 | Cons Edison (2) | 53 | 31⅞ | 31⅝ | 31⅞ | + ¼ |
| 108½ | 101¾ | Cons Ed pf (5) | 7 | 107½ | 107¼ | 107½ | + ⅛ |
| 2½ | ¾ | Con Film Ind | 2 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | Jan 23 |
| 12½ | 7¾ | Consol F pf (1d) | 2 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | Jan 23 |
| 7⅞ | 3¾ | Cons Laundries | 5 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | + ¼ |
| 9⅞ | 6½ | Consol Oil (.80) | 32 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | |
| 5⅝ | 1 | Con RR Cuba pf | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | — ⅛ |
| 9 | 1¾ | Consol'n Coal | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 14 | 8¼ | Consol'n Coal pf | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Jan 12 |
| 101⅞ | 88 | Con Pow pf(4½) | 1 | 101¼ | 100¾ | 101¼ | — ¼ |
| 17¼ | 9⅛ | Contain Cp(½g) | 15 | 16⅜ | 15⅞ | 16⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 22⅛ | 11½ | Cont Bak A | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | + ½ |
| 2 | 1 | Cont Bak B | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Jan 23 |
| 100 | 87½ | Cont B pf (8) | 1 | 95 | 95 | 95 | — ¼ |
| 51⅛ | 32½ | Cont Can (½e) | *38 | 42⅜ | 41¼ | 42¼ | + ½ |
| 116 | 106 | Cont C pf (4½) | 2 | 116 | 116 | 116 | |
| 10⅜ | 5 | Cont Diam Fib | 3 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 40⅜ | 29⅛ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 3 | 39¼ | 39 | 39¼ | + ¾ |
| 5⅛ | 1⅜ | Cont Motors | 66 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3½ | + ⅜ |
| 31½ | 19⅞ | Cont O Del (¼e) | 20 | 24½ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 16⅛ | Cont Steel (2g) | 2 | 26⅜ | 25½ | 26⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 67½ | 54⅞ | Corn Prods (3) | 1 | 63½ | 63 | 63½ | |
| 177 | 150 | Corn Prod pf (7) | 1 | 175 | 175 | 175 | —2 |
| 5 | 3 | Coty Inc (⅛g) | 2 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| 2⅛ | ⅜ | Coty Int (.20g) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Jan 23 |
| 38 | 16 | Crane Co (.60g) | 20 | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 22¼ | + ½ |
| 110 | 93 |

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Drop in Price Of U. S. Bonds Held Unlikely

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Col. Allan M. Pope, President of the First Boston Corp., large investment banking house, said today he saw no immediate likelihood of lower prices for U. S. Government bonds.

Discussing high bond prices, he told the American Management Association:

"There is nothing that you can put your fingers on to alter this trend at the moment. It must be expected that valleys (temporary price recessions) will continue to occur, however.

**Government Bolsters Market**

"I will not, furthermore, deny that at some future date one or more situations may arise that will change the trend."

After outlining the various methods which the Government could use to support its bonds, he asked of his hearers rhetorically if it was likely they would go short of the market, and answering said:

"Probably unlikely unless you are crazy, and I would not guarantee you would not be if all the forces I have outlined are used."

As for Government credit affecting the market, he said:

"Government credit from a statistical standpoint has gone downhill for seven years and might so continue with attendant rising prices as in the past."

He said it was unlikely this country would enter the war "unless the Government can swing public sentiment from its present firm stand to stay out. . . . We will probably never recover our democratic form of Government if we go into war."

**Hits SEC Policy**

Discussing investment banking problems, he asserted the Securities & Exchange Commission's promotion of competitive bidding represented in effect a new adoption of a principle which results in overpricing and inadequate preparation for new issues of securities.

On the concentration of investment banking in New York City, he declared:

"Lately every politically minded person in Washington is reported to discredit anyone on sight from New York City."

He explained that his own concern "came here from Boston to set up our second head office because we thought it was the thing to do," and continued:

"There are more prospective customers here than anywhere else. There is no clannishness. . . . You can work better in New York on new issues of securities by talking face to face with neighbors than by talking into a telephone transmitter or writing a letter . . ."

He concluded: "There is just as much monopoly of the investment banking business because of the congregation of head offices or branch offices . . . in New York City as there is a monopoly of the American forests by a Congress of crows that gather near my farm at frequent intervals."

## Dividend Declarations

Special

| Company | Rate | Period | Payable | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imp Tob Gt Britain and Ireland | 8% | | | |
| Merch Fire Assur | 25c | Feb. | 2 | Jan. 22 |
| | Stock | | | |
| Sun Oil Co | 5% | Mar. | 15 | Feb. 24 |
| | Final | | | |
| Imp Tob Gt Britain and Ireland | 7½% | | | |
| | Accumulated | | | |
| Am & For Pwr pf | $6 | | | |
| Am & For Pwr pf | 30c | Mar. | 15 | Feb. 28 |
| Wilson & Co pf | 35c | Mar. | 15 | Feb. 23 |
| | $1.50 | Mar. | 1 | Feb. 15 |
| | Initial | | | |
| C G Conn, Ltd | 05c | | | |
| | Irregular | | | |
| Nat Bear Metals | 25c | Mar. | 1 | Feb. 16 |
| | Resumed | | | |
| Nash, Chatt and Lt L Ry | $1 | Feb. | 26 | Feb. 10 |
| Un Storage Co | 25c | Feb. | 10 | Feb. 1 |
| | Regular | | | |
| Barber Asphalt | 25c | Feb. | 20 | Feb. 6 |
| Burroughs Adm Mch | 10c | Mar. | 5 | Feb. 3 |
| Callaway Mills | 15c | Jan. | 31 | Jan. 10 |
| Castle (AM) & Co | 25c | Feb. | 10 | Jan. 31 |
| Centl Ohio St Prod | 30c | Mar. | 10 | Jan. 31 |
| Charis Corp | 15c | Feb. | 15 | Feb. 15 |
| City Ice and Fuel | 30c | Mar. | 31 | Mar. 15 |
| Colts P F Arms | 50c | Q Mar. | 31 | Mar. 15 |
| Con Amusement Co., Ltd | 40c | Feb. | 1 | Jan. 20 |
| Eastern Shore Public Serv Co. $6 pf | $1.50 | Q Mar. | 1 | Feb. 10 |
| Eastern Shore Public Serv Co pf | $1.62½ | Q Mar. | 1 | Feb. 10 |
| 4th R B Wichita | $1.50 | Q Mar. | 15 | Feb. 10 |
| 4th N B Wichita | $1.50 | Q June | 15 | June 15 |
| Gossard (H W) | 25c | Mar. | 1 | Feb. 15 |
| Honolulu Gas | 40c | Feb. | 20 | Jan. 12 |
| Indiana As Tel pf | $1.50 | Q Feb. | 15 | Feb. 1 |
| Int Bus Mch | $1.50 | Q Apr. | 10 | Apr. 1 |
| Internatl Utilities Corp $3.50 pr pf | 87½ | Q Feb. | 1 | Jan. 26 |
| Kendall Co, pf "A" | $1.50 | Q Mar. | 1 | Feb. 10 |
| Kingsbury Cotton Co | 5c | Q Jan. | 25 | Jan. 26 |
| Merch Fire Assn | 75c | S Feb. | 2 | Jan. 26 |
| Mer Fire Assn. pf | $3.50 | S Feb. | 2 | Jan. 22 |
| Minn-Honeywell | 50c | Feb. | 20 | Feb. 5 |
| Minn-Honey pf "B" | $1 | Mar. | 1 | Feb. 14 |
| Natl Auto Fibres pf | 10c | Q Mar. | 1 | Feb. 10 |
| Natl Bearing Metals Corp | 25c | Mar. | 1 | Feb.16 |
| Natl Bear Metals, pf | $1.75 | Q Feb. | 1 | Jan. 23 |
| Natl Biscuit | 40c | Apr. | 15 | Mar. 15 |
| Natl Biscuit, pf | $1.75 | Q Feb. | 20 | Feb. 1 |
| Nat Oats Co | 25c | Mar. | 1 | Feb. 17 |
| Norfolk&West Ry | $2.50 | Q Mar. | 1 | Feb. 19 |
| Ontario St Prod pf | $1.75 | Q Mar. | 19 | Feb. 29 |
| Pellam-Hall | 10c | Feb. | 15 | Feb. 2 |
| Petrolite Corp,Ltd | 30c | Feb. | 1 | Jan. 5 |
| Quaker City Fire and Marine Ins Co | 25c | S Jan. | 30 | Jan. 19 |
| Reading Co 1st pf | 50c | Q Mar. | 14 | Feb. 21 |
| Regent Co | $1 | Jan. | 15 | Jan. 5 |
| Servel, Inc | 25c | Q Mar. | 1 | Feb. 15 |
| Sherbrooke Tr Co | $1.50 | Q Feb. | 1 | Jan. 16 |
| Sierra Pac Pw pf | $1.50 | Q Feb. | 1 | Jan. 25 |
| Sun Oil | 25c | Q Mar. | 15 | Feb. 24 |
| Sun Oil pf | $1.25 | Q Mar. | 15 | Feb. 24 |
| Swan-FinchOil,pf | 37½c | Q Mar. | 1 | Feb. 10 |
| Unit Eng&Pdy | 50c | Feb. | 13 | Feb. 2 |
| Un Eng&Pdy,pf | $1.75 | Q Feb. | 13 | Feb. 2 |
| United Gas Imp | 25c | Q Mar. | 30 | Feb. 29 |
| Unit Gas Imp,pf | $1.25 | Q Mar. | 30 | Feb. 29 |

## Haverhill Gas Light Co.

Net income after all charges of the Haverhill Gas Light Company for the 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1939, was $448,842 compared with $446,505 for the similar period in 1938. This is equivalent to 89 cents per share on the 49,140 shares of Common stock and compares with 95 cents per share in 1938. Net income for December, 1939, was $5,238 compared with $3,809 in December 1938.

## Fall River Gas Works

Net income after all charges of the Fall River Gas Works Company for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1939, was $131,406, compared with $98,874 for the similar period in 1938. This is equivalent to $1.99 per share on the 66,181 shares of Common stock and compares with $1.49 per share in 1938.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3½s '44-46 | 110.12 | 110.13 | 110.31 |
| 1 4s '54-44 | 114.22 | 114.22 | 114.22 |
| 2 2½s '47-45 | 109.5 | 109.5 | 109.5 |
| 1 4¼s '52-47 | 120.12 | 120.12 | 120.21 |
| 1 2½s '52-50 | 103.10 | 103.10 | 103.10 |
| 1 2½s '54-51 | 105.26 | 105.26 | 105.26 |
| 49 2½s '60-55 | 107.18 | 107.18 | 107.18 |
| 21 2½s '62-58 | 107.28 | 107.28 | 107.28 |
| 12 2½s '65-60 | 106.16 | 106.14 | 106.16 |
| | 106.15 | 106.14 | 106.14 |

Federal Farm Mortgage

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3¼s '47-42 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 105.2 |
| 1 3¼s '64-44 | 108.20 | 108.20 | 108.20 |

Home Owners Loan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3s '52-44 | 108 | 108 | 108 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 1 Alb & Sus 3½s'46 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 3 Alleghany cv 5s'44 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 3 Alleghany cv 5s'49 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 1 Alleghany 5s'50 st | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 1 Allied Strs 4½s'51 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 14 Alls Chalm cv 4s'52 | M101½ | 110 | 110 |
| 2 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 15 AmIGChem 5½s'49 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103 |
| 36 Am T&T 3½s'61 | | | |
| | 108 28-32 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 1 Am T&T 3¼s'66 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 10 Am T&T 3¼s'61 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 9 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50 | 107 | 106⅞ | 107 |
| 3 Arm Del 4s '57 | 101⅛ | 101¼ | 101⅛ |
| 13 Arm Del 4s '55 | 101 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 5 AT&SF 4s '95 | 105¼ | 105⅛ | 105¼ |
| 1 AT&SF 1995-53 | 92 | 91½ | 92 |
| 5 AT&SF 4½s '48 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 5 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 4 A C Line cll 4s '52 | 66¼ | 64¼ | 66¼ |
| 1 A C Line 4½s '64 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 15 Atl Refin 3s '53 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 10 Bald Loco 5s 40 st | | | |
| | 100 27-32 | 100 25-32 | 100 25-32 |
| 54 B&O rfg 6s '95 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 1 B&O rfg 6s '95ct | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 1 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 1 B&O 1st 5s '48 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 17 B&O rfg 5s '95 | 67⅜ | 67⅜ | 67⅜ |
| 3 B&O rfg 5s '95ct | 26 | 26 | 26⅜ |
| 1 B&O 5s '96 F ct | 25¾ | 25¾ | 26⅜ |
| 2 B&O 5s 2000 D ct | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| 28 B&O cv 4½s '60 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 21 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 6 B&O 1st 4s '48 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 6 B&OPLE&WV 4s '41ct | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| 4 B&O C&W 5s '50 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 9 B&O SW 5s '50ct | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 4 Bell TP 5s '60C | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 7 Beth Stl 4¼s '60 | 133½ | 133 | 133 |
| 13 Beth Stl 3¾s '66 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 2 Beth Stl 3¾s '70 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 27 Boston&Me 5s '67 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 12 Bost&Me 4½s '70 | 44½ | 43¾ | 44½ |
| 2 Boston&Me 5s '33 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 2 Buff Roch & Pitts 5s '37 | 44¾ | 44 | 44 |
| 4 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 42 Bkly Man 3¼s'66 | 100⅞ | 109½ | 109⅞ |
| 60 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'68 | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ |
| 2 Bkly UnElit 5s '50 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 5 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50ct | 89¾ | 90 | 90¼ |
| 2 Bkly Un Gas 4s '47 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Gulf M&N 5s '54 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 27 Hudson Coal 5s'62A | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 1 Huds Co Gas 5s '49 | 35¼ | 34¾ | 35¼ |
| 31 Hud & Man rfg 5s57 | 126¼ | 126¼ | 126¼ |
| 12 Hud&Man inc 5s '57 | 50 | 49 | 49½ |
| 3 Ill Bell Tel 2½s '70B | 111¼ | 111 | 111¼ |
| 5 Ill Cen 4s '53 | 45¾ | 45¼ | 45¼ |
| 12 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 44½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 19 Ill Cen 4½s'66 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| 7 Ill Cen 5s '55 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 3 Ill Steel 3½s'70 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 57 Indus Rayon 4½s '48 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 11 Interb R Tr 7s32ct | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 7 Interb R Tr 6s '32 | 73¾ | 73½ | 73¾ |
| 11 Interb RTrrfg5s66ct | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 1 Interb RTrrfg 5s '66 | 76 | 75¾ | 76 |
| 1 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 1 Int Gt Nor 1st6s52 | 15¼ | 14 | 14¼ |
| 3 Int Hydro El cv6s'44 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 1 Int Paper 5s '47 | 97¾ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| 1 Int Pap 5s '47 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 7 Int T&T 5½s'52 | 89½ | 89¼ | 89½ |
| 26 Int T&T 5s '55 | 39½ | 39¼ | 39½ |
| 2 KCFtS & Mem 4s36 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 3 K C South 5s '50 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 6 K C South 5s '50 | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| 1 Kans G&E 4½s'60 | 66⅞ | 66 | 66⅞ |
| 2 Kings Co Elec 4s '49 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 Koppers Co 4s '51 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 1 Lac Gas 5½s'53 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 16 Lac Gas 5s '42 | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| 1 Leh&N Imp 4s '65A | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 1 Leh ValHTerm5s'54 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 45 | 44¾ | 45 |
| 6 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 13 LehVal 4½s 2003 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 13 Liggett & M 7s '44 | 131¼ | 131¼ | 131¼ |
| 1 Liquid Carb 4s '47 | 127¼ | 127¼ | 127¼ |
| 2 Loews 3½s'46 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 1 Long Is rfg 4s '49 st | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 6 Loud&NSo Jt M 4s '52 | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87⅜ |
| 5 Lou&N 3s '60 St L | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 1 Maine Cent 5½s '60 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 2 Manati Sug 4s '57 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 2 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ |
| 1 ManhatRy 2d 4s 2013 ct | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 2 McCrory Strs 5s '51 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 1 Mead Corp 6s '43 A | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 1 Met Ed 4½s '68 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 1 M&StL rfg 5s '62 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 15 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 10 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 28 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B | 13 | 12½ | 13¼ |
| 51 Mo Pac 5s '77 A | 17½ | 17 | 17½ |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct | 17½ | 17 | 17½ |
| 19 Mo Pac 5s '78 G | 17½ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 15 Mo Pac 5s '80 H | 17½ | 17 | 17½ |
| 18 Mo Pac 5s '81 I | 17½ | 17 | 17½ |
| 11 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct | 17½ | 17 | 17½ |
| 7 Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 17 | 16½ | 17 |
| 3 Mob & Ohio 5s '38 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 3 Mob & O 4½s '77 | 33½ | 33 | 33½ |
| 8 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65 | 28½ | 28 | 28½ |
| 2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66 | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 2 Mor & Essex 5s '55 | 100½ | 100¼ | 100½ |
| 8 Mor & Essex 4½s '55 | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| 3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 36½ | 36 | 36 |
| 3 Nassau El 4s '51 | 43¼ | 42⅝ | 43¼ |
| 2 Nassau El 4s '51 ct | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 4 Nat Power &Lt 6s '57 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| 3 Natl Steel 3s '65 | 107⅜ | 107⅛ | 107⅜ |
| 14 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 1 N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 4 N Orl Term 4s '53 | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| 2 N O Tex & M 4½s '56 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 41 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 31½ | 31 | 31 |
| 37 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 58¼ | 58 | 58 |
| 3 NYC cn 4s '98 | 52 | 51¾ | 52 |
| 37 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 52 | 51¾ | 52 |
| 3 NYC cn 4s '98 | 52 | 51¾ | 52 |
| 1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98 | 58 | 57½ | 58 |
| 14 NY Chi & St L 4s '74 | 58 | 57¼ | 57½ |
| 5 NY Chi & St L 5½s '74A | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 63 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78 | 85½ | 85 | 85 |
| 1 NY Chi & St L 3½s '97 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 1 NY Conn RR 4s '53 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 5 NY Conn RR 4½s '53 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 NY Edis 3¼s '65 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 9 NY Edis 3¼s'66 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 3 NY Lack & W 4s '73 A | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 12 NY NH & H cv 6s '48 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 11 NY NH & H cll 6s '40 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 10 NY NH & H 4½s '67 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 11 NY Steam 3½s '63 | 19 | 18½ | 19 |
| 11 NY W&Bast 4½s '46 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Norf Sou 5s '61A | 65¾ | 65¼ | 65¾ |
| 15 Nor Am Co 4s '39 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| 6 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 3 Nor Am Co 3½s '49 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 18 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D | 53½ | 53 | 53½ |
| 6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 1 Nor Pac 4s '97 | 42¼ | 42 | 42 |
| 1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 12 Ohio Ed 4s '67 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 76 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 10 Otis Steel 4½s '62A | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 12 Pas Gas & El 3½s '66 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 2 Pac G G E 3½s '61 | 107⅞ | 107½ | 107⅞ |
| 1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 6 Pac Mo 2d 5s '38 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 4 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 7 Pen Co 4s '63 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 7 Pen P & L 4½s '74 | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| 13 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 7 Pen RR gen 5s '68 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 2 Pen RR rn 4½s '68 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 14 Pen RR gen 4½s '65 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 1 Pen RR cv deb 6s '70 | 102½ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 3 Pen RR gen 4½s '81 | 86 | 85⅝ | 86 |
| 1 Pen RR 4½s '84 E | 97¼ | 97 | 97 |
| 13 Pen RR 3¾s '70 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| 2 Pen RR 3½s '75 | 88½ | 88½ | 88⅝ |
| 2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 10 Peoria&Pek Un5½s'74 | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ |
| 2 Pere Marq 5s 56 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 13 Pere Marq 4½s 80 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| 1 Pere Marq 4s 56 | 58 | 57½ | 57½ |
| 1 Phil Balt&W 4½s81D | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ |
| 73 Phila Co 5s 67 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 | 105 | 104½ | 104½ |
| 2 PCC&St L 4½s77 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 1 Pitts&WVa 4½s58A | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 Pitts&WVa 4½s60C | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 1 Portl Gen El 5s 50 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 238 Portl Gen El 4½s 60 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 214 Postal TelC 5s 53 | 73 | 67½ | 73 |
| 1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s68 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 |
| 5 Radio Keith 6s 41 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 2 Read 4½s 97 A | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 12 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51 | 72½ | 58 | 72½ |
| 13 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww | 56⅝ | 56 | 56⅝ |
| 1 Republic Steel 4½s61 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 20 Republic Steel 4½s 56 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 1 Rio Gr West 1st4s39 | 94 | 93 | 93½ |
| 2 Roch G&E 3¼s 69 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 1 RI ArkLa 4½s34 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| 1 StLIM&S4sR&G 33 | 6⅝ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 10 StLSF 5s B 50 ct | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 31 St L S 4½s 78 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 11 StLSF4½s78ct st | 11½ | 10⅞ | 11½ |
| 6 St L S F 4s 80 A | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 12 St L SW rfg 5s 90 | 11¾ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 3 SAL&A Pass 4s 43 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 9 |
| 8 Seab A L cn 6s 45 | 56½ | 56⅝ | 56½ |
| 19 Sea A L 6s 45 ct | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| 2 Sea AL rfg 4s59 | 7½ | 7 | 7 |
| 4 Sea-All Fla 6s35A ct | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 1 SeaAllFla 6s35Bct | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 3 Shell Un 2½s 54 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 29 Simmons cv 4s 52 | 95½ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 1 Skelly Oil 4s 51 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5 Socony-Vac 3s 64 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 1 So Bell T&T 3s 79 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 21 So Cal Gas 4½s 61 | 108⅝ | 108¼ | 108⅜ |
| 1 So Calif Edis 5s 52 | 99⅜ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 1 Sou Calif Gas 4s 65 | 48¾ | 48 | 48 |
| 1 Sou Pac 4½s 81 | 46½ | 46 | 46½ |
| 35 So Pac 4½s 69 | 44½ | 44 | 44⅜ |
| 5 So Pac cll 4s 49 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 20 SoPac 3¾s 46 | 21 | 20 | 20 |
| 21 So Pac 4½s Ore 77 | 52½ | 52 | 52½ |
| 10 So Pac SFTer 4s 50 | 49 | 48¾ | 48½ |
| 5 South Ry 6½s 56 | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| 6 SouthRy gen 6s 56 | 78¾ | 78½ | 78¾ |
| 10 South Ry cn 5s 94 | 76⅝ | 76½ | 76½ |
| 31 South Ry gen 4s 56 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| 13 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64 | 87¾ | 87 | 87½ |
| 1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61 | 110½ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| 3 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 20 Studebaker cv 6s 45 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 2 Swift&Co 2¾s 61 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 T RR A St L 4s'53 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Tex Corp 3½s'51 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| 1 Tex Corp 3s'59 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 7 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 19 Third Ave a 5s'60 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 10 Third Ave 4s'60 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 3 TideWtAssoO 3½'52 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 7 Tr St L & W 4s'50 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 3 Un El Mo 3¾s'62 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 5 Union Oil 3s'59 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |
| 17 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 3 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 3 Un NJRR&Can 4s'44 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 10 US Steel 3½s'48 | 106½ | 106¼ | 106½ |
| 1 Un Stockyds 4¼s'51 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 1 Utah L&Trac 5s'44 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 4 Utah P&L 5s'44 | 103½ | 103 | 103½ |
| 5 Util P&L 5½s'57 | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| 1 Util P&L 5s'57 | 89 | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| 1 Va El & Pow 3½s'68 | 109⅛ | 108⅞ | 109⅛ |
| 17 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 6 Wabash 2d 5s '39 | 40⅜ | 40 | 40⅜ |
| 2 Walwrth 5s '45 | 18 | 17½ | 18 |
| 64 Warner Bros 6s'48 | 66¼ | 66¼ | 63⅝ |
| 1 West Shore 4s 2361 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 9 West Sh 4s 2361 reg | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 2 Westn Md 3½s'77 A | 42½ | 42¾ | 42½ |
| 2 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 1 Western Un 5s '50 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 1 Western Un 5s '51 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A | 69 | 68¾ | 69 |
| 1 Wilson & Co 4s '55 | 67½ | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| 6 Wis Cen 4s '49 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 1 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 7 Youngst S&T 4s '61 | 18 | 17½ | 18 |
| 20 Young S&T cv 4s '48 | 106¼ | 106 | 106¼ |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 3 Antwerp 5s '58 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 7 Argentine 4s '72 Feb | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 4 Argentine 4½s'71 | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| 2 Australia 5s '55 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1 Australia 4½s '56 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1 Austria 7s '57 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 9 Belgium 7s '55 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 16 Belgium 6½s'49 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 3 Belgium 6s '55 | 100 | 99½ | 100 |
| 3 Belgium 5s '41 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 30 Brazil 8s '41-'57 | 21½ | 21½ | 21¾ |
| 95 Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 17 | 16½ | 17 |
| 58 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52 | 17½ | 16½ | 17 |
| 1 Brisbane 5s '57 | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| 14 Buenos Ai 5s '58 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 3 Buen A 4½s'77 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 1 Canada 5s '52 | 105¾ | 105 | 105 |
| 14 Canada 4s '60 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 1 Canada 3s '67 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ |
| 10 Canada 2½s '74 | 87 | 86⅞ | 86⅞ |
| 2 Chilean Mun 7s '60asd | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 14 Colomb 6s '61 Jan | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 8 Colomb 6s '61 Oct | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 12 Copenhag 5½s '52 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 2 Cuba 4½s '77 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 15 Denmark 5½s '55 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 11 ElConElPJap6½s50 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 2 Ital Pub Util 7s 52 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 11 Italy 7s 1951 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 4 Japan 5½s 65 | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 10 Medellin Mun 6½s 54 | 59½ | 59 | 59½ |
| 1 Mendoza 4s 54 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 1 Met Water 5½s 50 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 2 Mex 10 4s asd 45 | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 1 Milan City 6½s 52 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 14 Minas Ger 6½s 58 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 2 N Scot Wat 5s 57 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 5 N Scot Wat 5s 58 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 5 Norway 6s 43 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 7 Norway 4½s 65 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 1 Norway 4s 63 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 22 Norway 4½s 65 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 1 Orient Dev 6½s 58 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 1 Panama 5½s 52 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 14 Panama 5s 63 A st asd | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 14 Paulista Ry 7s 42 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 4 Peru Chanaco 7s 47 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 1 Peru 7s 59 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 2 Peru 1st 6s 60 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 5 Peru 2nd 6s 61 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 5 Queensld 7s 41 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 6 Rio de Jan 8s'53 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8½ |
| 6 Rio Gr du Sol 6s 46 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ |
| 5 Rio Gr du Su 7s 67 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 5 Rio Gr du sul 6s 68 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 5 Rio Gr du Sul 8s 57 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 16 Sao Paulo St 8s 50 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 22 Sao Paulo St 7s '56 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 31 Sao Paulo St 8s '50 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9¾ |
| 1 Sao Paulo St 6s '68 | 29½ | 28 | 29½ |
| 4 Serbs Cts 8l 7s '62 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 8 Peru 2nd 6s 1961 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 6 Queensld 7s '41 | 10 

# Television Developments Moving On

**New improvements of outstanding nature are being demonstrated at Du Mont Laboratories.**

**News in Radio**

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

A new 20-inch televison picture tube is being demonstrated now at the Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories at Passaic, N. J.—at which various interesting televison developments are taking place.

In current demonstrations two outstanding improvements are being featured. The first is a new type, persistence screen for cathode-ray tubes, in which special fluorescent salts hold the image for a fraction of a second, doing away with the appreciable black interval between successive images which often causes noticeable flicker. Use of this type of screen makes it possible to halve the present repetition rate—since flicker is eliminated even when only 15 frames a second are flashed on the screen.

A reduction in repetition rate such as this, Du Mont research engineers point out, would make possible the increase in the number of scanning lines which is needed for clear definition on their new 20-inch tube—or on larger screens which may be introduced later.

The second important development is the Du Mont system of vertical synchronizing pulse signals and its use in a "universal receiver" which automatically adjusts itself to reception of images at whatever number of lines, whatever interlacing and whatever repetitive image rate they are transmitted.

Current demonstrations at the Du Mont Laboratories show that as the concern's transmitter W2XVT at Passaic changes from 441 line to 625 line scanning the universal receiver containing driven sweep circuits capable of following automatically any changes in transmitted line and frame frequencies, immediately responds to the signal alterations.

The Du Mont Laboratories have filed with the Federal Communications Commission exceptions to the tentative rules and regulations governing the television industry, which would "crystallize" development by requiring use of 441-line

**The New Du Mont 20-Inch Teletron**

**Shown beside the 14-inch tube used hitherto in this large-screen television system**

scanning and 30 frames per second in scheduled service. These ice for aircraft, radio telegraph from foreign airports, and direction-finding signals for navigation of foreign-bound aircraft or of aircraft heading to New Zealand.

The full scheme is not yet complete. When everything is carried Radio Manufacturers' Association standards are largely based on use of RCA licensed equipment, they point out.

### *Musick Station*

The radio station established by the New Zealand Government in memory of Capt. Edwin C. Musick, pioneer of the air service between the United States and New Zealand, is now operating to aid the clippers for which he surveyed the route

The Musick station is unique, for it acts as a link between two services which span the world—the United States-New Zealand air line and the New Zealand-Britain flying boat service, now operating in restricted manner because of the European war. Both the clippers on their last trans-Pacific hop from Noumea, and the flying boats from Australia, receive aid from the station on their way to the meeting point at Auckland, New Zealand.

The station, which now works on regular schedule, provides two-way telephone and telegraph servout, the station will also extend a service to small ships which up until now have had no radio, and which will be fitted with radio telephones to bring greater safety to the coastwise shipping trade.

### *Frequency Modulation*

Quantity production of F-M receiving sets at comparatively low prices is to be undertaken soon by the Pilot Radio Corporation of Long Island City, which has just been licensed under the Armstrong patents, according to its officials.

According to the company's announcement the new sets "are designed and priced for popular use . . . but there is a limit to the extent that prices can be reduced without sacrifice of the remarkable musical quality which is one of the great advantages of the new system over the old."

# Plan Launched For Comeback Of Hard Coal

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 24 (AP)—Anthracite Producers, with cooperation of the United Mine Workers and the State Administration, today geared machinery aimed at restoring prosperity to the hard coal fields of Pennsylvania through a voluntary system of sharing production.

The "emergency plan," evolved by joint effort of the three groups seeking a remedy for troubles bred of depression, gives Gov. Arthur H. James wide discretionary powers in helping stabilize operation of anthracite mines.

The program outlined by the Governor provides for him, the operators, and the union to name three men each to a committee which would control production by allocating tonnage and governing work schedules on a weekly basis among mining companies.

**Police Power**

The system would be "policed" by an executive committee of three—one representative from each group.

Producers, all but a few of whom have subscribed to the plan, would choose a board of 14 to advise the executive committee on methods of "securing observance of its provisions" with regard to allocations.

Each Monday, the executive committee would give each operator a forecast of the week's production and inform him what his share would be. The allocation, taking into consideration market demands, is to be based on each company's present percentage of the industry's total output.

**Governor in Control**

Governor James would be empowered to remove any member of the committee for inability to act, inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office.

"Any lack of co-operation" would be reported to the Governor and the administrative committee, who would have access to records of the State Department of Mines and the Anthracite Institute.

Loss of markets due to the rise of competitive fuels and, since the depression, the mushroom growth of coal "bootlegging" to the proportions of an industry boring within an industry are factors that led to the stabilization program.

# Coercion by Wharf Union Denied

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—The Department of Justice's drive against alleged violations of the Sherman Anti-trust Act made its first salient into the labor field here with indictment by a Federal grand jury of the International Longshoremen's Association, Joseph Patrick Ryan, its President; 10 other union officials, two of the Association's locals, and a local of the Building Material Teamsters' Union.

The indictment charges that the unions and the officials attempted to force retail lumber dealers to coerce employees to leave Local 104 of the United Retail and Wholesale Employees of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to become members of their own organizations, affiliates of the American Federation of Labor. The defendants, the indictment says, forcibly prevented employees of the retailers involved from coming on piers to get their lumber, thereby shutting off the distribution of shipments worth $2,000,000; that they instituted boycotts against retailers, and issued blacklists containing their names to induce dock workers and trucking companies to refrain from handling their lumber.

**No Dispute at Time**

During the conspiracy, which, it is held, began last October and is still continuing, there was no dispute between the lumber retailers and their employees concerning wages, hours, and conditions of labor, according to the indictment. The defendants face imprisonment for one year and fines of $5,000 each, if convicted.

Mr. Ryan in a prepared statement denied the charges against him and his Union, and declared that he would seek a speedy trial to clear himself and the Union of the "stigma" cast by the charges. He said he and his Union had done nothing save attempt to organize nonunion men.

The investigation is being directed by John Henry Lewis, Grant W. Kelleher and Herbert A. Berman, special assistants to the United States Attorney General. Union officials indicted with Mr. Ryan were Anthony John Camarda, Vice-President of the International Longshoremen's Association; Edward Anthony Jacobs, President of Local 431, and Edmund Joseph Gatti and William Daniel McAvoy, also of Local 431; Joseph Gerard Moriarity, of Local 1,195; and John Joseph O'Rourke, President, James Francis McCarthy, Vice-President; and Anthony Joseph Duffy, Raymond Thomas Holland and William Gerald Monahan, officials of Local 282.

**In Line of Organization**

Mr. Ryan, long viewed as a strong ally of Tammany Hall and one-time president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, said he did not think the charges against him had any political significance.

"My only comment is that my associates are absolutely innocent of this charge," he declared. "For the past 24 years we have been active in organizing the longshoremen and their affiliated crafts, over whom we have been given jurisdcition by the American Federation of Labor, with the result that in every port of the United States and Canada, excepting upon the Pacific Coast, the membership in every one of our affiliated crafts are working under signed agreements and receiving the highest wages and best working conditions of any longshoremen in the world. We have acted no differently in connection with the organizing of the lumber handlers than we have in the last 24 years of our organizing work."

At the same time, the American Federation of Labor released a statement charging that invoking of the Sherman Anti-trust Act against labor unions "constitutes a grave perversion of the law." Further it says:

"The American Federation of Labor has never contended that demonstrably illegal activities should go unpunished. On the contrary, it has urged that such offenses, where they exist, be prosecuted—but, it emphasized, under the proper laws applicable thereto. But organized labor insists that the Anti-trust Laws cannot and must not be invoked against trade unions because these laws do not permit such prosecution."

# U. S. Policy Told to Women Outlaws Gains by Aggression

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—The National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War had before it today an eight-point program for American foreign policy, outlined by Dr. Quincy Wright, Professor of International Law at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Wright proposed:

Continuation of loans to China and Finland.

A halt in the supply of economic aid to Japan.

No further invocation of the neutrality law.

Recognition that the Neutrality Act is discriminating against the Allies in some respects.

Retention of the Hull trade agreements.

Continuation of a policy of nonrecognition of the fruits of aggression.

Study of conditions that will make for a permanent peace.

Support for Administration mediation efforts when the opportunity arises.

A gloomy picture of the prospects for peace and democracy in the twentieth century was presented to the women last night by Dr. Harry R. Rudin, Professor of German History at Yale University.

"Since democracy was realized in the nineteenth century, we must consider the proposition that possible democracy belongs to that century and may not be able to sustain itself in the twentieth century," he told the conference.

"Industry," Dr. Rudin continued, "requires raw materials and markets and they have never been harder to get than today. If trade barriers make it virtually impossible to acquire essentials by purchase, a premium is placed upon military aggression.

"I venture to believe that in these matters we have thus far seen but the merest beginning of what the twentieth century is like," he told the women.

In a paper read on the same program, Robert J. Watt, member of the Governing Board ot the International Labor Office, stressed social justice as an underlying factor in permanent peace. "Justice among nations," he declared, "will not arise merely by defeating the gangsters. We must build justice for our peoples at home and fortify our security by co-operation with our national neighbors."

**Time for Peace Move**

The 700 women attending the conference, representatives of 11 national organizations, continued to debate in and out of formal sessions whether the conference should urge President Roosevelt to press the belligerents abroad to enter into immediate peace negotiations or should wait until the war has been won.

Dr. Wright told the women he saw no immediate prospects for peace and did not believe that the time was ripe for a mediation offer.

Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, speaking at a luncheon yesterday, warned those interested in a permanent peace against "skipping over" the war. She urged continual watchfulness for an opportune moment to open negotiations.

A question and answer period on reciprocal trade treaties brought a defense of the Hull program from Henry L. Deimel, Jr., Assistant Chief of the Trade Agreements Division of the Department of State.

Asked specifically about the importation of Soviet coal when Pennsylvania mines are facing bankruptcy, Mr. Deimel described the foreign coal shipments as "trickling into certain localized regions," while the United States was exporting 13,000,000 tons abroad. He admitted that war agreements between France and Great Britain may tend to annul United States trade treaties with those nations.

A large delegation went from the conference to Capitol Hill to interview their Senators and Representatives on such pending matters of foreign policy as trade agreement extension, military and naval appropriations, and proposed restrictions on trade with Japan.

**House-Grown Plants**

Plants grown in houses should be watered thoroughly, and then not watered again until the surface of the soil is somewhat dry.

# Garment Workers Stopped by Union

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—A work stoppage of 5,000 Brooklyn coat and suit factory workers was ordered today by union officials inquiring into wage and hour conditions, the effect of which it was said would reach into New York State, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

The New York Cloak Joint Board of the Cloakmakers Union, affiliate of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, said the order was against 125 contractors who serve jobbers in Manhattan, Long Island, New Jersey, Upper New York towns, and Connecticut.

The Board, an independent organization, said instances had been discovered where wage and hour terms of a collective agreement between the Board and jobbers had not been adhered to and that the order was aimed at correcting these violations.

The Union said it would investigate each shop in question and that those found complying with the agreement would resume operations immediately. It said the work should be completed within a few days.

# Constitution House Restored by D. A. R.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HALIFAX, N. C.—Historic Constitution House here, where the first Constitution of the State of North Carolina was written in 1776, will be officially opened with appropriate ceremonies Feb. 2, under the direction of the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution. It will be kept open to the public.

Located on Federal Highway 301, this shrine has been restored by the D. A. R. to its original exterior and furnished with furniture of the Colonial period.

During the stirring days of 1776 four events of importance took place here: the first official provincial resolution in American in favor of a Declaration of Independence, the North Carolina delegates to the Continental Congress being instructed to "concur" in any motion for independence from England; the first official proclamation of the Declaration of Independence to the people of North Carolina; the first State Constitutional Convention; and the adoption of the State Constitution.

### *Private Colleges Seen Protecting Education*

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Dr. James L. McConaughy, President of Wesleyan University and Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, believes independent private colleges are "the best insurance for strong state universities."

Addressing Wesleyan alumni Jan. 23, he asserted, "If independent colleges disappear it will not be long before state-supported institutions find themselves under political pressure to lower standards and even possibly cease to be educational institutions."

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

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**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

ALERT women, well established in communities, to act as local representatives for Monitor-advertised books; selling helps and generous commissions; a high quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WOMEN—Make good commissions, full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; chance to get own clothes without cost; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, Dept. 839-H, Indianapolis, Ind.

# Local Classified

**APARTMENTS TO SUBLET**

BOSTON—Attractive furnished apartment in Hotel Hemenway; large living room, hall, bedroom, kitchenette, $60. Call Wellesley 2850.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE**

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates, insured, owner-driver, best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

**CARE FOR CHILDREN**

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Wanted, children that would enjoy coming to grandmother's house—leaving mother free. MRS. C. A. DOOLITTLE, 244 Claremont Avenue.

**COUNTRY BOARD**

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 821.

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CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL, RENT
CAPITOL 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS**

WILL sacrifice 2 full-sized colonial bedspreads and 1 Wedgewood table cloth, size 54x72—all beautifully hand-crocheted articles. Write Box M-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or phone Hudson 361-M (Mass.).

**FURNITURE**

CASH Highest Prices paid for used Furniture, Glass, China, Brie-a-Brac, Antiques, KAY-BEE FURNITURE, 1034 Boylston Street, Boston. CIR. 6514.

**FURNITURE WANTED**

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art, WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 13th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5073.

**JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING**

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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*Personal Attention to Details*
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*Sales and Service*

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Est. 1890
*COKE, COAL, OIL*
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*Zephyr, Ford, Mercury Specialists*
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

## NEW JERSEY

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QUALITY FOOD!
*Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere*
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
*The Hairdresser*
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

INVISIBLE IDENTIFICATION PREVENTS LOSSES
Homestyle Laundry
100 Walnut St. Montclair 2-0083

*Fine Jewelry*
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1339
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.
*Gifts, Favors, Party Decorations, Greeting Cards*

Madisons
427-429 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

The Primrose Shop
*announces the showing of*
The Southern Clothes
"It's going to be an All-American Resort Season"
"This year we will play in our own back yards"
461 BLOOMFIELD AVE., Montclair 2-2505

*Quality Dry Cleaning*
at moderate prices
ADRIAN CLEANERS
Pompton Ave., Cedar Grove
*Tel. Verona 8-3199*

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WE LIVE TO SERVE!
*When Better Laundering Is Done CRESCENT Will Do It*
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

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SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Hartley's Orange Marmalade 2 jars, 49c
Broadcast Corn Beef Hash, 2 cans 37c
Sanka Coffee
155 So. Orange Ave., SO. 2-4700

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Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
21 Vose Ave. SO 2-1656

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New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

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Your complete wardrobe may be purchased at
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*"A Safe Place to Shop"*

*Plainfield's Metropolitan Store*
*Take Advantage of*
After Holiday Sales
*at*
ROSENBAUM'S

The State Trust Company
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
"Bank by the Clock"
*Offering Complete Banking Facilities*

Vogel and Tanzer
Choice Meats—Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh Daily
—Birds Eye Foods—
PROMPT, FREE DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
Tel. PL. 6-9373

## NEW JERSEY

**PLAINFIELD** (Continued)

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*hand knit garments washed and handblocked*
411 park avenue phone 6-3311

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*At Lower Prices*
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COKE FUEL OIL
CHRYSLER BURNERS HACK. 2-0067

R. L. Mahon Fuel Co.
COAL FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 3-0012

Ridgefield Park Auto Co.
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-3760

**RIDGEWOOD**

BERGER'S BAKERY
*For Better Baking*
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
*Delivery Service*

*Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not*
Schweinfurth
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

**RUTHERFORD**

PARK HARDWARE CO.
Sleds, Skis, Ice Skates
also SKATES SHARPENED
130 Park Ave., Ru. 2-6130

**TEANECK**

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
*A Service to Meet Every Need*

**WESTFIELD**

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LEDIG'S ELM ST. SERVICE
Everything You Expect to Find ESSO at a Good Service Station
138 Elm St., Westfield, N. J.
TEL. WE. 2-1134

CORBY'S
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
*From Westfield Call WX-2200*

Red Cross Shoes
*for Women*
Walk-Over Shoes for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
135 E. Broad St. Westfield, N. J.

*Meet Me at*
KLINGERS MARKET
70 Elm Street
*Specials Each Week*
Meats Poultry Groceries
Fruits Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2-2640

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
*Men's Apparel*
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office
LEHIGH COMPANY'S COAL
SERVICE
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

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Specializing in Razor Hair Cutting and Frederics Permanent Waves and Zotos Machineless Waves
233 North Ave. W., Tel. WE. 2-4090

VISWAT'S DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
*Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service*
For Almost 30 Years
235 North Ave. W. Tel. We. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.

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Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
*"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Livest Store for Men and Boys
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
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Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET
923 HAMILTON STREET

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
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—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

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Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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January Sale Corsets, Linen Sale, Bedding Sale, and Wash Dresses. Clearance of Fur Coats.

HARRISBURG

Harolds
VALETERIA
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3401 Derry Street, Phone 8232

FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
Phone 2-4242
Economy Family Flat Bundle
10 lbs. only 80c
Flat work finished
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

STAYFORM of Ardmore
TIMES MEDICAL BUILDING
Women's Boneless Foundation Garments
See national advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section.
Tel. EMILIE EMMONS, Ard. 3219, for appointment

MAIN LINE—Narberth

PENN VALLEY MARKET
711 Montgomery Ave., Narberth, Pa.
Buckinghan and Fee Prime Meats
Groceries, Produce and Fresh Sea Food Daily
Ph. Narberth 4290-4291 Free Delivery

Roy's Hairdressing
709 Montgomery Ave., Narberth
Formerly of John Wanamaker
Evening by appointment
Ph. Nar. 3808 Parking Facilities

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

Lombard 2582 Main 5755
ALEXANDER MAXWELL
119 South 4th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
Complete Insurance Service
Automobile, Compensation, Fire Liability, Life
For evening service call
Special Representative
JOHN S. FISHER
Glenside, Pa. Ogontz 4496

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

COLD
NUSBICKEL BROS.
NORTH HILLS
COAL COKE FUEL OIL

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

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RCA Radios
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Germantown 6140

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
2729 North Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
And the Personal Touch in Every Order
Try MARTIN'S
for flowers and service
charles u. martin, inc.
"Direct Descendants of Philadelphia's First Florist"
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
FLOWERS BY WIRE
285 S. 45th Street, Below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West 32-66

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

BACHARACH-KAUFMAN CO.
ONCE A YEAR SALE
Ellison Fabrics
From $27.75
Limited Time
1323 WALNUT STREET

PITTSBURGH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday
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CHURCH and COMMERCIAL PRINTING
"Printing That's Impressive"
The H. & P. Printing Company
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CArrick 0415 ATlantic 9083

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
640 PARK AVENUE

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

For Real Values in Food
Trade at
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

POMEROY'S
Semi-Annual Sale of
FURNITURE
Now in Progress—Save 10% to 50%

SCRANTON

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

"Hearts and Flowers" for Valentine's Day
Schultheis Florist
Phone 8246 612 Linden Street

SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.
BEST bet's BUICK
ESSO QUAKER STATE OILS
"ZERONE" Anti-Freeze

SWARTHMORE

1940 CHEVROLET
RUMSEY'S
YALE and RUTGERS AVENUES

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN, Proprietor
438 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
WINDOW SHADES made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES made to order or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 2557 — Madison 6384-W

YORK

JANUARY FUR SALE
New Fashions for 1940
Savings from 25%
Fur Prices Advancing
Buy Now and Save
YORK FUR SHOP
21 N. GEORGE STREET

# Daily Features Page

## Did You Ever Wonder

### Why Halley's Comet Reappears Every Seventy-Six Years?

Miss M. R., of Rocky Mount, N. C., writes: "I do not understand why it (Halley's comet) was able to be seen for so long a time (several nights in succession) or why it did not crash to the earth as a meteorite or falling star would. Why does it appear every 75 years?"

Halley's comet reappears at intervals of about 76, rather than 75 years; and the reason for its reappearance will be given after we first look into the matter of why a comet may be seen for much longer periods of time than meteors.

Comets and meteors are very different, although they both look something like "stars with tails." A meteor is a fragment of rock or mineral which, in its travels through space, happens to strike the earth's atmosphere. Friction with the air molecules makes the meteor red hot and we see its flaming path toward the earth. Most meteors never strike the earth, being entirely consumed by heat in the air.

Comets, on the other hand, are visitors to our solar system from outer space, and are made up of flaming masses of tiny fragments of matter. They travel enormously long paths through space, most of the time being so extremely far away that we cannot see them. But at one point in their path or orbit they come near enough to our sun to be visible to us.

Comets remain visible during the time it takes them to travel the part of their orbit which lies in or near our solar system; and when they finally disappear, they do not "crash" but merely pass beyond our range of vision.

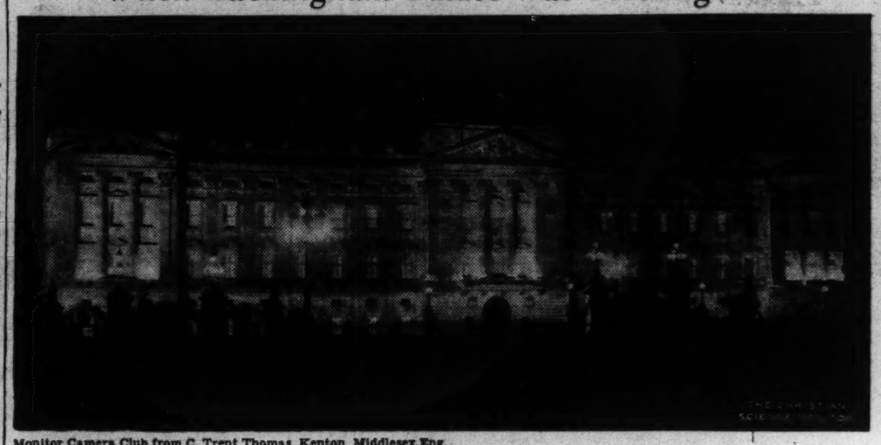
Halley's comet was the first one for which future returns to the solar system were predicted by means of calculations of its orbit. While its period, or time between visits, is about 76 years, the periods of other comets range from three or four years to hundreds of years between visits. **W. P. Keasbey.**

## Where Would You Find—

**(Answers)**

1. It is in southwestern Colorado and is noted for its prehistoric cliff dwellings.
2. A section in the heart of Chicago.
3. 10 Downing Street, London.
4. It is in the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington.
5. A river in southeastern central Africa flowing into the Indian Ocean; 1,800 miles long.
6. New York City.
7. A famous square in Paris.
8. Ohio.
9. One of the Channel Islands in the English Channel.
10. A volcano on the Bay of Naples, Italy. It soars 4,300 feet, and has a record of 50 known eruptions.

## When Buckingham Palace Was Floodlighted!



Monitor Camera Club from C. Trent Thomas, Kenton, Middlesex, Eng.

**A view of the famous palace before blackouts became necessary**

## Daily Quotation

*IT is not enough to be busy; so are the ants. The question is: What are we busy about?*—THOREAU

## Just Between Us

### Things Present and Things to Come

Perhaps it has been noticed that, beginning last Saturday, the Snubs strip now has a by-line. The new artist, a young man formerly of New York, and now of West Stockbridge, Mass., has served a long and rigorous apprenticeship under Mr. Carmack, who has had to give up everything in connection with the strip, except editing the drawings, in order to devote ample time to editorial cartoons.

The Word a Day material is to be reinstated, beginning Wednesday, Jan. 31. The new heading will be: "Words of Current Interest." Will the many, many friends please accept this printed notice of what we hope will be good news, as an answer to their letters?

In recognition of the increasing interest in stamps and stamp collecting, this page will have a weekly column on stamps, beginning Thursday, Feb. 1.

Look for some Geographical Oddities soon; also, a series of articles exploding some of the familiar myths of history.

Peggy P., of Boston, a great booster for this page, suggests that we all have some treasured letters from friends, with a sentence here and there, or perhaps a paragraph, worthy of wider circulation—something more than mere "literature for one." She suggests that these scintillating excerpts be published from time to time under the heading of "Lighthouse Letters"—anonymously, of course. There is a motion before the house. Do we hear a second?

The only thing changeless about the Daily Features Page is the policy of making continual changes. Needless to say, expressions and recommendations from readers—yes, and constructive criticisms—are of inestimable help to an editor who is confronted with the necessity of making room for a horde of new features clamoring for space. **Daily Features Editor**

## Where Would You Find—

1. Mesa Verde?
2. The Loop?
3. The residence of the Prime Minister of England?
4. The painting "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence" by John Trumbull?
5. The Zambezi?
6. Fordham University?
7. The Place de la Concorde?
8. The Buckeye State?
9. Sark?
10. Mt. Vesuvius?

**(Answers appear on this page)**

## In Lighter Vein

**Aristocratic Pooch**

Client: "Has this dog a good pedigree?"

Salesman: "If he could talk he would not speak to either of us."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

**Gesture to the Dictators**

Two dustmen were having a chat in our street the other day, and one of them removed his cap, revealing a head which had been cropped very closely at the back, although a fine "quiff" had been left in front.

"That's a nice haircut, Jock," his companion commented.

"Yes!" returned the other. "I told the bar.. :r, 'Musso at the back and Hitler in the front'—and he got it all right."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

**There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Camp Tonight!**

It was a dark night at the encampment. A car was heard approaching through the impenetrable gloom.

"Halt! Who goes there?" shouted the hoarse voice of a sentry.

"Regimental commander," replied a tired voice.

"Alight, Colonel, and advance to be recognized," came the order.

The Colonel, wearied after a long ride, alighted and found his way over to the rookie, who then presented arms in the snappiest military style.

"You may proceed, sir," he said.

Laboriously the Colonel climbed back into his car. Then a thought occurred to him.

"Who posted you in such a place as this?" he asked.

"Oh, nobody, sir," replied the vigilant sentry. "I'm just practicing."

**Simple Rule**

To maintain America's great national prosperity, Americans must continue to spend, we are told. To insure individual prosperity we must all save. Now that's all cleared up!

**Explorer**

"Why did you let your new secretary go?"

"She used the Columbus system."

"What's that?"

"She'd discover a key, then land on it."

## Daily Anecdote

### Hard Work

David Bispham, the American operatic baritone, once spent an evening with Sir Henry Irving, the great English actor, at the time when each was at the height of his career.

Irving complimented Bispham on the amount of hard work he must have put in to enable him to sing such a variety of roles in so many languages. He admitted that he, too, had been obliged to work hard but that all his parts were in one language.

"Well, Sir Henry," said Bispham, "hard work does not seem to trouble you at all."

"No," Irving replied; "I like it. The more of it the better, for me. As long as a man is interested, he is happy, he is contented. And as long as he is contented, he is all right. Work as hard as you like, it won't hurt you, if you're happy and content. So, my boy, even with all those languages and all that music, if you like it, you're all right."

## Cabbages and Kings

**. . . ice cream is number one.**

What's the favorite dish of the average American? Judging from a recent survey, ice cream tops the list; and a close second is fried chicken. Next in order come corn on the cob, steak, spaghetti, apple pie, strawberry shortcake, hot dogs, French fried potatoes, and tomatoes. Basketball draws a larger total of spectators than baseball (with its World Series Games) and football (with its Rose Bowl, Sun Bowl, Sugar Bowl games, etc.) American automobile registrations reached an all-time high in 1939, with 30,968,000 motor vehicles accounted for. British newspapers and magazines have recently advertised steel air-raid shelters designed for "key personnel." Since 1776, the seat of the United States Government has been at some time or other in these places: Baltimore, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Pa., York, Pa., Princeton, N. J., Annapolis, Md., Trenton, N. J., New York City, and Washington.

## Party Fun

### Name It

The old game of Name It can be altered to make an exciting contest. Seat the guests around the room, and have the first person name any object he chooses in the room. He may say "carpet"; and the next person is given a very short time by the official timekeeper to name another object beginning with the last letter in the word "carpet." He may name "telephone" at once and stay in the game.

The next person may not be able to find an object beginning with "e" so easily, and he may "get the gong." But the next person may have spied a small ivory "elephant" that hangs from a light pull, and he stays in. "Table" may be the next article called and so on.

The one who wins is the one who stays in the game longest by always being ready in his turn to name an object in the allotted time. —M. S., Boone, Iowa.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Tables Are Turned*

By LE PELLEY

WE'LL MOVE THIS SNOWMAN AND HAVE SOME MORE FUN WITH TUBBY!
STEADY NOW...
OH, PUT ME DOWN, WILL YOU!!?
URK—
I'M TIRED OF BEING HAULED AROUND THE YARD—
BANG
THROUGH PLAYING SNOWMAN, MARMADUKE ??
So— IT'S YOU!!
TEE HEE
Le Pelley

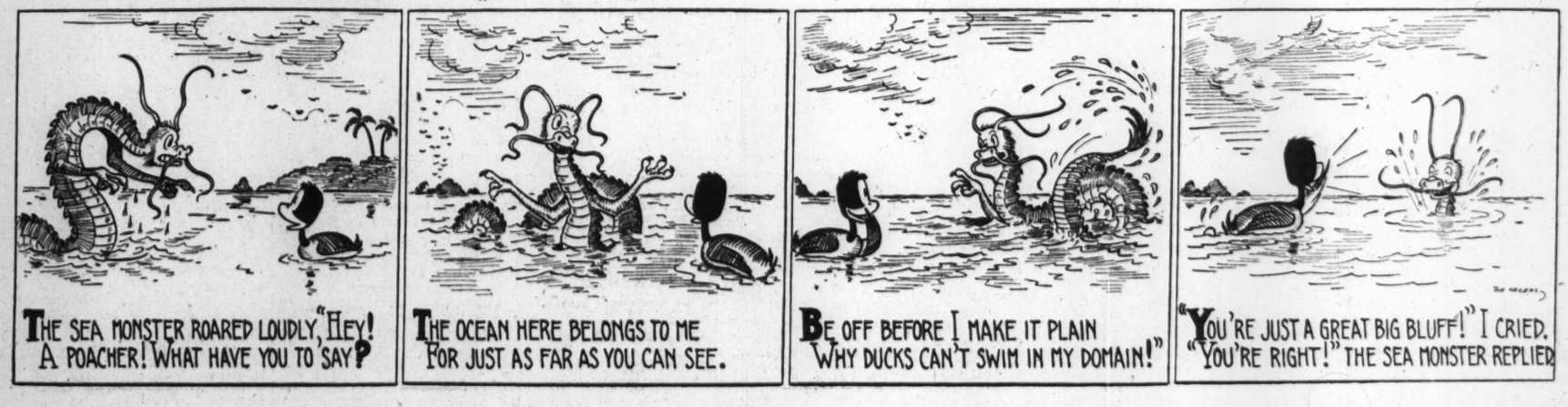
## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Works!*

By RODGERS

I guess the Boss is as excited about my feeder as I am, for this morning he got up without any coaxing and down to the kitchen we went—
TICK-TOCK
"Hey, when do I eat?" I asked as I saw the lid still on the box—
BRRR!!!
But just then the clock started to ring and up popped the lid—
Boy! Was I surprised and pleased!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*A Bluff and a Rebuff*

By THE HAGERS


THE SEA MONSTER ROARED LOUDLY, "HEY! A POACHER! WHAT HAVE YOU TO SAY?
THE OCEAN HERE BELONGS TO ME FOR JUST AS FAR AS YOU CAN SEE.
BE OFF BEFORE I MAKE IT PLAIN WHY DUCKS CAN'T SWIM IN MY DOMAIN!"
"YOU'RE JUST A GREAT BIG BLUFF!" I CRIED. "YOU'RE RIGHT!" THE SEA MONSTER REPLIED

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### An End—or a Beginning?

The future of Japanese-American relations assumes new importance with termination of the 1911 trade treaty between the United States and Japan. Expiration of the treaty follows denunciation of it by the United States Government on July 26—tulfilling the requirement of six months' notice.

This period of notice has been enlivened by implied threats and counter threats. Japanese authorities have done most of the talking. American authorities have employed a tactic of silence. But each side has read into the maneuvers of the other an attempt to jockey for position. The Japanese appear to have overestimated the proportion of bluff in the American position. They doubted that the trade treaty would be allowed to expire. But Americans themselves have not doubted their Government's resoluteness. The Open Door is still a lively tradition.

The 1911 treaty provided most-favored-nation treatment for both parties in tariffs and trade privileges. It covered, as most such treaties must, rights of Japanese business interests in the United States and American interests in Japan; establishment of consulates, shipping rights, exemptions from military service for citizens of each country stationed in the other, patents and copyrights, protection against undue search of premises, rights to lease or own buildings, etc.

The immediate effect of such a treaty's expiration is to place its signatories in position to discriminate against each other. Herein lies a threat of penalties by the United States against Japan's trade. Tariffs up to 45 per cent are seen as possible against Japanese goods entering the United States. Of course, Japan can retaliate, but with less effect, especially if retaliation is confined to economic measures. It may not be so confined, however.

Each side probably will move slowly. The circumstances in which each must press its advantages makes this almost certain. For a time it may seem sufficient to Washington that the Japanese people's attention has at last been forcefully called to American antipathy to Japanese Army policies in China. For Japan's part, statements already have come out of Tokyo to the effect that the Japanese Government will not take any initiative in altering tariff adjustments after expiration.

A period of wait-and-see thus seems about to begin in both capitals. Should moderate elements in Japan acquire increasing control of foreign policy, American patience would not have been in vain. If extremists continue to run away with the situation, the United States has heavy trade penalties immediately available. Hesitation to apply them unnecessarily may well arise because of the danger of inviting retaliation by Japanese Army leaders against Americans now in China. But should recent threats against these Americans materialize with expiration of the 1911 treaty, or should the "new order in Asia" continue to squeeze American toes too hard in the Closing Door, there is little doubt that strong action would be taken by the State Department.

Japanese leaders have already once underestimated the United States' determination to impose every possible check on Japanese policies that violate American rights in China. But despite Japanese guesses that denunciation was a bluff, the 1911 trade treaty is at an end. American insistence on treaty rights in China and on China's right to independence seems to be at a new beginning.

### Rivalry in Good Works

Dispatches from Washington indicate that a wholesome competition is developing in the matter of saving money for the American taxpayer. The House of Representatives pared $94,500,000 off Presidential budget estimates in the Independent Offices appropriation bill. Now the Senate has answered the House by pruning away $13,000,000 from deficiency bill for military expenses where the lower branch had cut but $7,000,000.

This rivalry, if coupled with a discretion as to where the cuts are made, can go a long way without crippling the governmental services offending the citizenry who pay the bills. In fact, although there is historic advice against looking a gift horse in the mouth, it may be worth while to analyze the figures a little to discern just how much they mean.

The largest cut made by the House is an item of $75,000,000 from the requests of the Maritime Commission. This apparently is only postponed, not ultimately saved, since it is part of a merchant marine building program already pledged under other legislation. The entire elimination of appropriations for the National Resources Planning Committee, the Office of Government reports, and the Council of Personnel Administration was a strategic thrust at the White House, but represents an aggregate of thousands rather than millions of dollars.

The test of the depth of the economy sentiment in Congress will come in succeeding appropriation bills for other departments, for the military establishments, and in such questions as whether a quarter-billion-dollar appropriation for farm parity payments shall be written into the Department of Agriculture supply bill and whether additional veterans' pensions shall be saddled on future generations. Yet the disposition already shown to lighten the load by careful whittling wherever possible is a very cheering one, and will prove popular rather than unpopular with voters.

### Help Without Fear

It is good to hear that Herbert Hoover has promises of large contributions from industrial leaders and theatrical benefits which will add another $1,000,000 to the American fund for relief of the Finns. But we hope the nickels and dimes and dollars will still roll in. For the American people need effective expression for the helpfulness they feel. And as it finds expression that helpfulness will grow, displacing the last vestige of thoughtless indifference or self-satisfied complacency, which is truly un-American in times like these.

Even Americans who feel no need to help the Allies in their war with Germany see clearly the issues raised by Finland's heroic defense against Soviet aggression. Even Americans who fear that governmental aid to Finland would involve the United States in war can give freely and without fear through the unofficial channel of the Hoover relief organization.

### Dewey in New England

The public opinion polls show Thomas E. Dewey to be by far the most popular candidate for the Republican nomination for President. Many have been wondering whether as the New Yorker got around the country and made more personal appearances in various sections that popularity would hold or increase. Judging by the usual measurements of public response and newspaper comment, Mr. Dewey has done very well in New England. His speeches have been effective, his audiences enthusiastic and local political leaders well impressed, though few were firmly committed.

If the public in other places such as the Pacific Coast, where he goes next, responds as well as to the Minneapolis and Boston speeches, the political managers may decide that popularity is the most important part of "availability." But on Mr. Dewey—and on all Republican candidates—there will be an increasing demand for more specific plans for correcting the mistakes of the New Deal.

Launching his campaign in Minneapolis, Mr. Dewey made a most effective attack on "New Deal defeatism." In Boston he returned to the assault, and carried it a step farther. Starting with facts which should help a good many citizens to count the cost of Federal Government and understand that it is ultimately paid not by the rich but by ordinary folk, he struck hard:

> The New Deal stands condemned because its policies have prevented the employment of nine million Americans who want to work.

That statement may be hard to prove. And Mr. Dewey was not wholly persuasive in his simple equations when he attempted to show that the increase of public debt was related to a decline in private investment. It will need more figures and more study of concurrent causes to prove that Government spending has caused unemployment. Some will argue that pump-priming has aided employment in consumption goods industries.

But in his urging that private investment and free enterprise are the main hopes of recovery, Mr. Dewey is sound. And to the extent that it has discouraged private enterprise, the New Deal can be fairly charged with encouraging unemployment. How positive encouragement can be given to honest business while keeping some "traffic lights" for necessary regulation is the question that most needs answering. Mr. Dewey—and every candidate of every party—is coming closer to the time when an answer will be required.

### Thrifty Spending

"To save or not to save." The public in Great Britain is perplexed by the contrary advice it is receiving on this subject. Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is telling the people that they must save money in order to lend to the Government, to pay for the war and avoid inflation. Others are telling them that if they cut down their expenditure unwisely the shopkeepers will be ruined, the unemployed will remain unemployed, and distress will increase.

What is the puzzled man-in-the-street to do about it? If one of the sets of advisers were demonstrably wrong, and the other right, his course would be easy. But that is not the case. He must save, and he must spend too—that is, for the present, before the war absorbs all the workers—but he must use discrimination in his spending. It is evident that his family ought not to buy more meat than it needs, for much of the meat eaten in Britain is imported, and has to be carried in ships which are needed for war materials. He ought not to buy more woolen overcoats than are necessary, because the efforts of the manufacturers must more and more be diverted to making overcoats for the Army. He must economize in petrol because petrol is needed in every war department.

While it would be disastrous if the British public spent as much now as in peacetime, it would be scarcely less disastrous if in an orgy of self-sacrifice it brought the home trade in all but bare necessities to a standstill. The easiest course for a patriotic Briton is to follow a simple rule suggested by Sir John Simon—economize on goods which are scarce, and buy with a clear conscience where there is no scarcity.

This, it need hardly be said, does not apply to neutrals remote from the war zone. But they, too, have something to learn from this sharp lesson in national economy, which may throw light on the part that wise saving and spending could play in averting slumps and artificial booms.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### 100 Czechs and a Labor Union

Only an expert in the process involved in the manufacture of shoes can possibly have any certain knowledge of the number of experienced technicians required to set going such a plant as that built by the Bata Shoe Company at Belcamp, Md. Mr. Bata himself asked to be allowed to import 100 trained Czechs to get the work going. The Commissioner of Immigration first allowed that figure, but thought better of it after hearing a protest by a labor union. Now he has reduced the acceptable number to ten. This means that sixty-two of the seventy-two foreigners already brought over and put to work will lose their jobs. It means that twenty-eight others, about to come here, will not be given entry. According to spokesmen for the company, it means that the plant will be retarded in its effort to reach full production and so give full employment.

In such matters as this the law allows the Commissioner a certain discretion. If, for instance, Mr. Bata had asked permission to import 1,000 or even 500 workers, the Commissioner would clearly have been in a position to express a doubt that so many were needed and make the company prove its case to the hilt. But the Bata request was a discreet one. The company asked entry for only 100 craftsmen. This clearly implies that it was not trying to break down the immigration laws for the benefit of a mass of foreigners. One hundred men, in a factory that will employ hundreds, is very few.

The union's protest was properly heard. It should have been taken into account. But certainly the Commissioner should not have overlooked the fact that a labor union, after all, is a special interest and that it sometimes is more concerned with displaying its power than with promoting the general good. The interests at stake here went far beyond the special interests of the labor union. The interests involved were the jobs for a great many Americans, the profitable employment of capital, and all those community concerns which are involved in the operation or nonoperation of a given industry.—*Baltimore Sun.*

### Severe Indictment

Alcohol begins its social effects in impairing public health, fostering diseases, increasing the expense of public hospitalization, and adding unmeasured cost to institutions for the treatment of physical and mental diseases.

Alcohol makes a large contribution to crime. The second stage of alcoholic intoxication often releases emotions which tend to violence. . . . "It is stated by students of criminology that alcoholism is responsible for 80 per cent of the anti-social propensities that make necessary jails and correctional institutions." ("The Value of Law Observance," United States Department of Justice.)

Alcohol is the enemy of public safety. In 1937 there were 39,800 fatal motor accidents in the United States. Investigation proved that 60 per cent of the drivers had been drinking one hour before.

The use of alcohol has a direct bearing on poverty. One responsible committee of investigation reported that "in the United States alcohol was responsible directly or indirectly for at least 25 per cent of all poverty requiring relief by charitable organizations, 37 per cent of all pauperism, and for 45.8 per cent of child destitution."—*Christian Herald.*

### "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching . . ."

## European or World Federal Union?

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The very sympathetic treatment you have been giving the idea of a World Federal Union State in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor has been noted by many with a great deal of pleasure. The set of articles in the Fireside Series recently was exceptionally well done.

Adjusting the absolute ideal to the practical needs of the world today, one is profoundly impressed by the approach of Clarence K. Streit in "Union Now." He would start with the experienced democracies, with provision for admission to the Union of all democracies now or to come. Further limiting the practical considerations to the point of view of different countries, it becomes necessary to adjust or limit the ideal still further.

There are many practical factors which make the idea of a European World Federal Union impossible. There is increasing evidence that the American people are becoming less isolationist, realizing that America is not only in the world but a part of it, and that our fortunes are inextricably involved in the fate of the rest of the world. There can be no question that if America takes the lead in the formation of a Federal Union, starting with some such nucleus of experienced democracies as Clarence Streit suggests, that the European democracies will quickly adjust their efforts to achieve a Federal Union, to include the larger pictures thus presented.

GORDON MANNERSTEDT, M. D.

Oakland, Calif.

### "For No Selfish Purpose"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As has been frequently pointed out, Britain has gone to war for no selfish purpose. No single Briton anywhere wanted to fight, nor does a single Briton anywhere desire the hurt of any person in any other nation. But the time had come when Britain could no longer refrain from taking a stand against threatened and unlawful aggression, and for the freedom of the peoples of the whole world. Without a murmur of dissent on account of national or individual sufferings, loss, and bereavement consequent upon this decision, the nation stands shoulder to shoulder for what is right and Christian. It has deep admiration for, is in sympathy with, and anxious to help the Finns—it has sent them Red Cross supplies, and planes. Shall it be unjustly judged and misrepresented because at this moment it feels unable, with its stupendous present task in hand, to remove that hand from one large leak in order to stop another and newer leak outside its reach?

Is there no other nation in the world with free hands and sufficient ability, resources and love who could help to stop the other leak?

JOAN COLLEY

London

### Can War Come to the U. S.?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The activity of German boats in American waters raises the often discussed but never answered question, can the United States be attacked by a foreign foe? There seems to be but one answer so far as I can see. There can be no doubt that bombing planes could cross the ocean. The crossing of submarines cannot be questioned. Boats filled with soldiers might cross easiest of all. We are thinking of what may happen if Germany, allied with Russia, can conquer France and England. Does anyone believe that Hitler and Stalin would be satisfied to dominate Europe only? Impossible. America is the greatest war prize on the face of the earth.

Injury to our country would help Germany and Russia in their wild, impossible dream for world dominion. Japan, too, would be pleased to attack our Pacific Coast. It is idle to say that the oceans protect us from enemies abroad. In a slow and leisurely way we are beginning to build up our coast defenses. But more positive action is demanded. The Panama Canal has long been known as a weak but vital area. How much has already been done to build suitable defenses there? The future hope for world democracy may one day be placed in our hands. Are we ready for the great responsibility? Let us learn to will peace and to plan peace before the crisis is thrust upon us. We have no hatred for the common people of Germany or Russia.

Just now information and light are especially needed. Leaflets dropped from the air would be of great service to the common peoples of Germany and Russia. They are kept in the dark. They don't know why they are fighting. Let them know that the greatest democracy in the world is in full and hearty sympathy with them and will help them to become free if any way can be found to accomplish the desired end. In these dark days for Europe the strength and courage of America can do much to relieve and bring hope to the distressed nations afflicted by the greatest human scourge, war.

New York — J. W. JOHNSON

### Mr. Markham Goes to Washington

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This letter is in appreciation of the series of articles now running in the Monitor titled, "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington."

Mr. Markham is picturing the America I love. He is showing the world that Americans cherish democracy more than anything else. He is showing us how our Government is guarding democracy's ideals.

Typically American is Mr. Markham, when he speaks of "My" Lincoln Memorial, "My" White House, "My" Supreme Court House. Americans all have that great honor and right. Because we are so privileged, are we not now, more than ever, going to defend our freedom? There is only one answer: We are!

(MISS) P. MACD.

Boston

### Stems of Latvian Culture

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter of E. von Stieda which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor recently does not shock me at all, as mine seems to have shocked him. Like other Baltic Germans, your correspondent clings to the legend created by them to the effect that all culture and civilization has been imported into Latvia by Germans and that even the cities in Latvia have been built by them. Alas, many a legend has been shown by research to be without any foundation, and this has proved to be the case with the legend that the city of Riga was founded by Bishop Albert in 1201 [not 1200]. After many years of archeological excavation and historical research work Prof. Francis Balodis, the archeologist of international renown, and the historian Prof. Arvid Švabe, both members of the Latvian Institute for Historical Research, have convincingly shown that Riga as a city existed at least a century before the arrival of Bishop Albert. This may be a shock to the Baltic Germans, but it is the truth.

It is also true that the Bible was translated into the Latvian language already in 1689. However, the Latvians have the Swedes to thank for this, not the Baltic Germans. The Swedish Government furnished the money for this translation and for the printing expenses. In spite of this fact your correspondent asserts that until 1918 the Latvians "had not even a literary language," evidently unaware of the fact that the first Latvian newspaper appeared in 1822 and that all the greatest works of world literature, including those of Goethe, Shakespeare, and Longfellow, had been translated into Latvian before the beginning of the twentieth century.

However, it is true that the Latvians were systematically suppressed in their development by the Baltic Germans. This small German minority, which formed 2.9 per cent of the population of the country, ruled over the 2,000,000 Latvians with the aid of Czarist gendarmes and Cossacks. The Baltic Germans have returned to Germany.

(DR.) ALFRED BILMANIS

Washington, D. C. — Latvian Minister

## The Wide Horizon

### What's a Farm For?

By Haydn S. Pearson

A sound farming situation is essential for American welfare. Since 1929 many panaceas have been proposed. Theorists and experts have had their day. Politicians have promised the impossible and still surpluses have piled up. Planting quotas and government subsidies have been tried. They are not the answer. Tampering with basic laws—laws that have evolved from the human experience of social living through the centuries—is only a stopgap emergency procedure.

Meanwhile, in the last five years, a gigantic, unheralded, but vital change has been wrought in the thinking of thousands of farmers. The movement, noticeable all over the United States, is most pronounced in the East and Southeast. It has three main currents.

First, farm families are realizing that the farm ought to produce food for the families and the livestock. There are, and will continue to be, locations where intense specialization will be good farming practice. But thinking in national terms, a farm ought to provide foodstuffs for those who live on it. For the past thirty years or more there have been wide areas where this was not done. "Run your farm as a business" was the misleading motto promulgated for agriculture.

Farming is more than a business. It is a combination of home, business, and a way of living. It is a highly personal and subjective situation. As contrasted with the one-basket idea, and a pile of empty, rusting tin cans at the back door, farm families have learned by the harsh lesson of economics that another mode of life offers more security and happiness. The first tenet is home production of foods.

* * *

Second, farm families have learned that economic well-being in agriculture depends on several lines of income. There is increasing interest in raising beef as well as producing milk; milk farmers are beginning to sell cream, the skim milk going to calves, pigs, and hens. In the South, gardens and cows are appearing on the plantation. Through the Middle West and spreading eastward are freezing plants where farmers may store home-grown meats, fruits, and vegetables for future use.

One of the differences that has made it difficult for city people and rural people to meet on common ground is the fact that farming entails certain conditions over which the operator has little control. The two major economic factors in agriculture are weather and markets. Both are being met to a certain extent, but the fact remains that agriculture cannot control its conditions as completely as does the average factory or store.

To overcome these two conditions, principally marketing uncertainty, the average farm is diversifying its products. The northeastern section of the United States has been noted for its diversification, but other wide sections of the nation's farming area have been too much a one-crop proposition.

Third, as economic stress forces farmers to raise their food and to plan other lines of income, the national problem of soil conservation will be controlled. Marginal and sub-marginal land will be returned to grass and forests; over-grazing will be lessened as farmers learn that it is economically unsound. Soil will be recognized as a precious national asset.

* * *

Thinking in long terms of history, it is only within recent years that the fear of hunger has been allayed. Research has taught us how to produce more food than the farmers can sell profitably. It is a sad commentary on our ability to distribute material things that there are many who need the farm products, and who cannot have them because of the cost added by distributive agencies.

The farm "problem" is solving itself. It will take time, but there are many encouraging signs. Approximately one-fourth of the total population lives in the rural sections of America. Their prosperity is essential to keep the wheels of industry turning. As the basic laws of agriculture are conformed to, we shall have the solution to many of today's farm problems. Experience shows that acting in accordance with settled rules of action, the fruits of experience, is the fundamental factor in rooting out all difficulties.

### The Greater Light

(An American's Tribute to the British)

Snuff the candle and put out the lamp,
Let there be black over these windows mourning
For the loveliness they cannot now look out upon;
This is the badge of war—this black—its inevitable stamp;
Wear it, brave Britain, but wear it as a warning
To all extinguishers of light that prowl about upon
This earth; let it convey to thoughts more shrouded
Than English cities that there is light still burning
Within these homes, these many hearts, this mind,
A light steady as day's own and as unclouded
That shall survive this faithless overturning,
This last betrayal of man by his own kind.
A light that shall survive as Shakespeare has survived
Change and its rigours, as Milton and as Keats
And all imperishable beauty
That the centuries have hived
To sweeten daily living and to circumvent defeats
And make a shining and a crown of homely duty.
Throughout this night, throughout this time of testing,
The stars mount guard above the Sussex downs—
Those lesser lights beyond the range of guns;
And He who rules the greater light investing
Day shall rend this veil spread over these lovely towns,
Spread over this gallant people, and summon up a dawn of many suns.

—FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS in *The Observer*, London.